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CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 079

22 April 1980

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Belgium Grants PLO Diplomatic Immunity A 1
KUNA: PLO Does Not Recognize Israel's Right to Exist A 1
PLO Spokesman on Possible 'Arafat Visit to France A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

PDRY

Further Reports on Leadership Changes
Minister Informs Ambassadors C 1
'Ali Nasir Muhammed Chairs Meeting C 1
Message Sent to YAR President C 1
Envoys Leave for Arab Countries C 2
Muhammed Receives Envoys C 2
INA: Planning Minister Reportedly Visiting United States C 3
Joint Communique Issued on FLN Delegation's Visit C 3

YAR

President Receives Message From New PDRY Leader C 6
Government Issues Statement Recognizing Zimbabwe C 6

EGYPT

President as-Sadat To Send Letters to Nonaligned Leaders D 1
Government Contacts U.S., Israel on Autonomy Negotiations D 1
Defense Minister Discusses U.S. Military Aid for Egypt D 1
Badawi Receives PRC Deputy Chief of Staff D 1
Economy Minister Leaves for EEC Meeting in Luxembourg D 2
Report on Negotiations D 2
Defense Minister Returns to Cairo From Washington D 3
Diplomatic Relations Established With Zimbabwe D 3
Court Pronounces Sentences in January 1977 Riot Case D 3
OCTOBER Denies Plan to Shoot Down As-Sadat's Plane D 4

IRAQ

President Congratulates New PDRY Leader E 1
YAR Minister Demands Iran Return Gulf Islands E 1
INA Commentator on Gulf Islands, U.S.-Iran Dispute E 1
Yugoslav People's Army Chief of Staff Arrives E 3

JORDAN

Consultative Council, Senate Members Appointed F 1
AD-DUSTER Views Begin's Statements, U.S. Policy F 1

LEBANON

Reportage on Conflict Between Haddad, Irish UNIFIL Forces G 1
Al-Huss Statement G 1
Voice of Hope Account G 1

VOH: Army Command, Haddad Conduct 'Secret Negotiations' G 1
VOL: Sham'un Assassination Attempt Suspects Arrested G 1

SYRIA

Further Reports, Comment on Visit of Bulgaria's Zhivkov H 1
Meeting With President H 1
Al-Asad Banquet Speech H 1
TISHRIN View H 1
Romanian Minister of State Arrives in Damascus H 3
Al-Asad Receives Cables From Carter, Vance, Others H 3
President Receives Saharan Republic Delegation H 4
Mongolian Ambassador Presents Credentials H 4
H 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Ministry Denies Fatalities Occurred During University Clashes I 1
Polish Machine Engineering Minister Arrives in Algiers I 1
EL MOUDJAHID Reports Acceptance of Peruvian, Norwegian Envoys I 1
[7 Apr]
Bitat Returns From Czechoslovakia I 2
Amir, FLN Delegation Arrive in GDR, Attend Talks [cross reference] I 2

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Witnesses Delivery of Missile Patrol Boat I 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Moscow Trip Postponed; Brezhnev Reported in Clinic I 2

MOROCCO

Government Recalls Ambassador to Syria for Talks I 3
Boucetta Says Government Will Break Relations With Cuba I 3

ISRAEL

Reportage Continues on UN, Lebanese Clashes N 1
Irish Ambassador's Statement N 1
Shooting of Villagers N 1
Replacement of Irish Contingent N 1
Chief of Staff Speaks on IDF Restrictions in Fighting Guerrillas N 1
Peres Will Convey Shared Views and Alignment Policy in Washington N 3
Schedule for Autonomy Negotiations Announced N 3
Radio Reports on Prospects for Autonomy in Gaza N 4
Officials React to Weizman Statement N 6
Begin, Burg Remarks N 6
Party Reactions N 6
Hurvitz Criticizes Weizman N 7
Minister Levi Scores Reaction N 8
Gaza Mayor Remarks N 8
Peres Reacts to Statements N 8
Further Details on Peres Remarks N 9
Levi Calls for Weizman Resignation N 9
Ehrlich Opposed to Resignation N 9
Begin's Attitude Toward Weizman N 10
[MA'ARIV 22 Apr]
Papers Comment on Weizman-Begin Dispute, South Lebanon N 10
Ministers Criticize Weizman's Role in Achieving Peace Treaty N 10
Rally in Ramallah Protests Use of 'Excessive' Force N 11
New Palestinian Movement to Be Formed N 11

Curfew Imposed on Dayr al-'Asal; Still in Effect N 11
Villagers Ask Military Help N 12
Ash-Shak'ah to Testify Before UN Human Rights Commission N 12

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Ministerial Meetings Begins in Lagos 21 Apr Q 1
Nigerian Vice President's Address Q 1

EAST AFRICA

TANZANIA

Nyere Addresses Nation on Zimbabwe Independence Day R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

FAN Spokesman Explains Political, Military Situation S 1

CONGO

President To Inaugurate 'Important' New Oil Field S 2
Political Bureau Discusses Upcoming Lagos Meeting S 2
Central Committee Stresses Stronger Discipline S 2

GABON

Prime Minister Mebiame Returns From Morocco S 2

ZAIRE

Zaire, Zambia, Angola Ministers To Discuss Railroads S 3
Official Notes Zairian Proposals at OAU Summit S 3
Official Leaves for Iraq With Mobutu Message for Husayn S 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Vice President Returns from Zimbabwe Celebrations T 1
Guyana's Burnham Arrives in Mozambique T 1
Minister Speaks on OAU Meeting; Departs for Lagos T 1
FRG Envoy Urges Greater Self-Reliance for Nation T 2
Prison Officers Arrested for Complicity in Jail Break T 2
ECHO: Nation's Recovery Retarded by Rumors, Instability T 3

IVORY COAST

President Hails Calm After Clash With Mauritanians T 4
[FRATERNITE MATIN 21 Apr]

LIBERIA

New Defense Ministry Appointments Announced T 4
Military Tribunal Resumes Trials of Former Officials T 4

Former Budget Director T 5
Former Defense Minister Arrested in Monrovia T 5
AFP: Rebel Leader Located, To Be Arrested Within 2 Days T 5
Armed Forces Commander Orders Release of 12 Officers T 6
PRC Pledges Continued Cooperation, Expresses Support T 6

MALI

Assembly President Opens First Ordinary Session T 7

SENEGAL

Senghor Reviews Economic Crisis in Anniversary Address [LE SOLEIL 8 Apr] T 8

SIERRA LEONE

DPRK, Albania, Hungary Cable Anniversary Greetings T 11

TOGO

President Receives Beninese Minister of Interior T 11

UPPER VOLTA

Lamizana Returns From Kuwait, Gives Statement T 12

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

South African Warplane Reportedly Shot Down by Angola U 1
Military Operation Frees 780 People Held by FNLA U 1
Chadian Delegation Delivers Message to Dos Santos U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

PRC Foreign Minister Arrives in Maputo for 5-Day Visit U 2
Talks Begin U 2
Machel, Guyanese Prime Minister Begin Talks U 3

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Addresses Nation, Announces Amnesty U 4
Nigeria Offers $17 Million Aid to Zimbabwe U 5
Japanese Envoy Meets Banana, Announces Aid U 5
Mugabe Receives Ethiopian PMAC Delegation U 5

BELGIUM GRANTS PLO DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

NC210922 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh, April 21 (AFP)--Belgium has decided to grant diplomatic immunity to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in Brussels and to a new PLO office to open next week, representative Na'im Khadr said today.

In an interview with the Saudi daily AL-MADINAH, Mr. Khadr said the new bureau would fly the Palestinian flag and enjoy most embassy privileges.

The PLO representative noted Belgium had thus become the first European community capital to give such status to a PLO office.

KUNA: PLO DOES NOT RECOGNIZE ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST

LD201206 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait, April 20, KUNA--A Palestine Liberation Organization official has denied here a statement in which the PLO is said to have accepted the right of Israel to exist.

Egypt's MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY alleged earlier that the statement was carried by the second program of the West German television.

The PLO official said neither the member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, Khalid al-Hasan, nor any PLO official had made such a statement, which is utterly unfounded.

He added that the PLO reiterates its declared and unchanged position regarding racist Israel, which he described as the "American watchdog in the Arab region."

PLO SPOKESMAN ON POSSIBLE 'ARAFAT VISIT TO FRANCE

LD192000 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In Beirut, a French-language periodical magazine has published an interview with a PLO spokesman, Mr Labadi, about the conditions for a Yasir 'Arafat visit to France.

We want, Mr Labadi says, the frank recognition of the PLO and of the rights of the Palestinian people. We want a clear position regarding a Palestinian state. The French president, however--Mr Labadi says--has thus far spoken only about the idea of a homeland and not the idea of a state having an internationally recognized political structure.

There is no comment from the Quai d'Orsay, but it is said there that the French authorities have no objections in principle to a possible visit to France by Yasir 'Arafat. It is stressed, however, that this must not be a purely formal event and that it must mark political progress on the path of peace in the Middle East.

PDRY

FURTHER REPORTS ON LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Minister Informs Ambassadors

GF211306 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Salim Salih Muhammad, Political Bureau candidate member and foreign minister, met today with the ambassadors of fraternal and friendly states in Aden. He informed them of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee's decision during its recent session to appoint 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il Party Chairman and to grant him the order of the 14 October Revolution following the acceptance of his resignation from the Secretariat and chairmanship of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council for health reasons. He also informed them of the election of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as secretary general of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in his capacity as Presidium deputy chairman.

In talking to the ambassadors, the foreign minister (?stressed) the continuation of our party's principled and consistent policy on both the domestic and external levels, a policy that is based on the commitment to the program of the democratic national revolution that was approved at the party's first congress. Regarding foreign policy, he stressed the commitment to the principles of international solidarity and peaceful co-existence.

The foreign minister asked the ambassadors to convey the greetings of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and [words indistinct] of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, to their heads of state, stressing the PDRY's constant desire to strengthen and develop relations with their countries to serve the interests of our peoples and the interests of peace and stability.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Chairs Meeting

GF211205 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party is continuing its current session under the chairmanship of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, to discuss the economic and party situation and ideological and political activities between the seventh and eighth Central Committee sessions.

The Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee began its ordinary session yesterday evening. At the beginning of the meeting, the Central Committee discussed brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's resignation from his posts of secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council for health reasons that prevent him from carrying out his tasks of leading the party and state in the desired manner.

The Central Committee made a profound and thorough study of brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's request, and in view of this decided that out of its appreciation for brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's health, the Central Committee would accept his request to resign from his post of secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. At the same time, in appreciation of brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's position, the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party approved his appointment as chairman of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The Central Committee has elected brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and charged him with assuming the tasks of the office of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in his capacity as Presidium deputy chairman, in addition to his present task as chairman of the Council of Ministers until the Supreme People's Council meets.

Message Sent to YAR President

LD211702 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and minister of communications, left Aden for San'a' this afternoon with a message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of the homeland. Brother 'Ushaysh told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that his visit was part of the continuing contacts between the brothers of the two regions of the homeland to lay down firm foundations for the unification of the land and peoples of the two regions.

Envoys Leave for Arab Countries

LD212020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Brother Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, deputy foreign minister, left Aden this evening for Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE with letters from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, acting chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the kings and heads of those fraternal states.

Shortly before leaving, the brother deputy foreign minister told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that the visit was within the context of the continuing contacts with the brothers to strengthen relations between our country and those fraternal countries and finding ways of developing them, and also to discuss current developments in the Arab and international arenas.

Brother Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi, chairman of the board of the "14 October" publishing house and general manager of the 14TH OCTOBER newspaper, also left Aden tonight for Syria and Beirut with letters from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to brothers Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, brother Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi said that his visit had the purpose of strengthening relations among the members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and finding ways of developing them, and alsoof discussing developments in the Arab and international arenas.

Muhammad Receives Envoys

GF211206 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received separately at his office in the Prime Ministry Bulgarian Ambassador Comrade Atanas Samsarev and GDR Ambassador Ernst-Peter Rabenhorst. Both congratulated brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his election secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. They stressed the importance of strengthening and developing party relations between the Yemeni Socialist Party and between the SED and the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The secretary general expressed his satisfaction at the (?development) of the relations of struggle which exist between our party, people and government and the governments, peoples and progressive parties of the socialist countries.

INA: PLANNING MINISTER REPORTEDLY VISITING UNITED STATES

JN201033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 April--News reports revealed here today that PDRY Planning Minister Faraj 'ibn Ghanim is currently visiting Washington.

The newspaper AL-KHALIJ, published in Sharjah today, said that the talks between the PDRY Minister and U.S. officials focus on the signing of an agreement under which the PDRY will receive a U.S. loan to finance oil exploration projects.

The paper says that the World Bank is contributing to the financing of oil explorations in Thamud region through a loan agreement signed between the PDRY and the World Bank in addition to another loan agreement to finance water projects in the same region.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FLN DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD212219 Algiers APS in French 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80

["Joint Algerian-Yemeni Communique"--APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, 21 Apr 80, APS--Following a visit from 3 to 10 April 1980 to the PDRY by a delegation of the FLN party, a joint communique has been published which says that the FLN delegation during its visit met 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the People; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as several party and state leaders. The delegation also acquainted itself with the experience of the governments of Aden and Hadramawt [as received] in doctrinal matters and organization, and visited the high school of scientific socialism which is under the aegis of the YSP Central Committee.

"During its meeting, the delegation familiarized itself with developments and implementations in Democratic Yemen, and with the struggle being waged by the Yemeni people to develop its national economy, improve the people's living standard, strengthen the position of the progressive regime of Democratic Yemen and oppose the many maneuvers being staged against it by imperialism and reaction, which aim at counteracting the efforts being made to achieve Yemeni unity on national and progressive bases and by peaceful means.

"The FLN party delegation gave a high rating to the experience of the revolution of Democratic Yemen, as well as to the national achievements and democracy already attained. It expressed satisfaction with the firm stance of the PDRY against the imperialist-Zionist plots against it and for safeguarding Yemeni sovereignty and national independence. The Algerian delegation expressed its satisfaction with the efforts made for the unity of the two parts of Yemen by peaceful means, and appreciated the role being assumed by Democratic Yemen in the world struggle for national liberation against imperialism, Zionism and reaction."

The leaders of the YSP were informed of the battles being waged by the Algerian people for the consolidation of the achievements of the revolution, economic development and social justice, the struggle for the construction of a socialist society and the struggle of the Algerian people and its leadership to foil the imperialist reactionary plots being staged against the Algerian revolution.

The leaders of the YSP expressed their appreciation for the battles of the Algerian people aimed at strengthening national independence, the unceasing efforts made for the construction of a socialist society free from all exploitation, the role of Algeria for national emancipation of a socialist society free from all exploitation, the role of Algeria in national emancipation and liberation of our Arab peoples, and its battles aimed at foiling imperialist, Zionist reactionary plans in the Arab region. [sentence as received] They also expressed their appreciation for the role of the FLN party at the head of the battle being waged by the Algerian people.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction concerning the development of bilateral relations in the interest of the two brother countries and peoples.

The two sides, in reviewing developments in the Arab world, formally condemned the policy of the As-Sadat regime with regard to the Zionist enemy, to the detriment of the entire Arab nation, expressed their satisfaction with the fight against the Camp David agreements and the capitulationist peace treaty as being one of the essential fights in the struggle of the peoples of our nation in this crucial phase. The two sides condemned the various forms of conspiracy tending to weaken the struggle against the Camp David agreements.

The two sides confirm their total support and their principled positions with regard to the just cause of the brother Palestinian people. At the same time they condemn the imperialist-Zionist reactionary plots aimed at opposing the right of the Palestinian people to return to its homeland, its right to self-determination, and the establishment of its independent national state on its national land, under the leadership of the PLO.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the struggles of the Palestinian Arab masses in occupied territory to foil the plot of the internal administration of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and all other schemes aimed at smothering the national identity of the Palestinian people.

The two sides also confirmed the need to apply totally the decisions of the ninth and tenth Arab summits, and to increase the effectiveness of the steadfastness and rejection front in order to strengthen the struggle against American imperialists, the main enemy of the Arab nation, and also in order to eliminate its economic, political, military and cultural interests. The elimination of these interests constitutes the main condition for strengthening the struggle against the Zionist enemy, the Camp David agreements and against the process of capitulation to imperialism.

--To strengthen relations with socialist states, the natural allies of the Arab peoples with the Palestinian people at their head.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for:

--The brother Syrian people and its nationalist and progressive forces.

--The Syrian regime in its struggle against internal and external plots being staged against anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Syria.

--The struggle being eaged by the Lebanese people and its nationalist and progressive movement for preserving the unity of Lebanon and its Arab character.

The two sides hailed the joint struggle of the brother Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and their resistance in south Lebanon to the acts of aggression of Zionist and isolationist forces as well as their struggle against any form of Zionist occupation in south Lebanon.

"The two sides expressed their total support for the struggles being waged by the Egyptian people and its nationalist and progressive forces to eliminate the As-Sadat regime, to defend Egypt's national sovereignty and to enable the country to recover its natural position in the liberation struggle being waged by the Arab peoples.

"The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the formation of an Egyptian national Front and condemned all the plots against this front aimed at shackling the efforts being made for the unification of nationalist and progressive forces in Egypt.

"The two sides expressed their support for the struggle being waged by the people of Oman under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman in order to eliminate the imperialist presence and to establish a nationalist progressive regime. The two sides also expressed their support for the struggle being waged by the people of Western Sahara for its right to self-determination, and condemned the imperialist and reactionary Maghreb plot against the Saharan people.

"The two sides hailed the diplomatic and military successes achieve by the Saharan people, and renewed their support for the Sahara Democratic Arab republic. The two sides invite all the forces of liberation, progress and peace in the world to support the struggle of the Saharan people."

YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM NEW PDRY LEADER

JN212033 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, this evening received Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah Rashid 'Ushaysh, communications minister in the southern part of the homeland. Brother 'Ushaysh conveyed an oral message to President Salih from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the southern part of the homeland.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT RECOGNIZING ZIMBABWE

JN212026 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Foreign Ministry 22 April statement--read by announcer]

[Text] The YAR Government has followed up the national struggle of the Zimbabwe people who, under the Patriotic Front, succeeded in obtaining their right to self-determination, independence and the building of a new socity free from racial discrimination.

The YAR Government, whose leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih hastened to congratulate the Zimbabwe president, announces that it fully recognizes Zimbabwe's independence and the birth of a young republic in that area of the struggling African continent.

The YAR believes that an independent Zimbabwe will be a new and active element in the nonaligned movement of the developing countries which are struggling against all forms of racism and foreign control.

The YAR Government believes that the Zimbabwe people's victory will strengthen the Palestinian people's struggle positions and will help them regain their legitimate national rights.

The YAR Government welcomes the independent Republic of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, international organizations and the nonaligned movement.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT TO SEND LETTERS TO NONALIGNED LEADERS

NC211552 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will send a number of letters to the presidents of India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Pakistan, and China on the 25th anniversary of the Bandung conference.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will hand President as-Sadat's letters to the ambassadors of these states in Cairo.

The Foreign Ministry will issue a statement next Tuesday on the 25th anniversary of the Bandung conference, which was the first conference to be convened by the independent African and Asian states.

GOVERNMENT CONTACTS U.S., ISRAEL ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

NC211550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today held contacts with the United States and Israel to agree on a date for convening the autonomy negotiations general committee and to discuss the means for removing the obstacles in the way of these negotiations.

The radio correspondent has learned that there are two possible dates for the convening of the general committee; either around the end of this month or around the beginning of next month.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. MILITARY AID FOR EGYPT

NC200822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0738 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 April--Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, now in the United States, has stated that the value of the second U.S. military loan to Egypt will exceed $2 billion and that under this loan Egypt will get F-15 and F-16 fighter planes, modern M60-A3 tanks and armored vehicles of the most modern types in the U.S. arsenal.

In a statement to the newspaper AS-SIYASI published today, Defense Minister 'Ali said that the loan also covers allocations for the implementation of advanced military industrialization Authority following the withdrawal of the Arab side from that body.

General 'Ali emphasized that the new U.S. loan is not restricted by any conditions as to the types of weapons to be supplied to Egypt by the United States.

He added that all the contracts under the second U.S. loan will be signed next month, "and the export of these arms to Egypt will then begin, this year."

BADAWI RECEIVES PRC DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

NC191420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 April--Egyptian Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi today received in his office (Liu Kan), the deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Armed Forces, who is currently in Cairo. Discussion at the meeting dealt with Egyptian-Chinese relations within the framework of military cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese deputy chief of staff arrived in Cairo from Somalia on 15 April.

ECONOMY MINISTER LEAVES FOR EEC MEETING IN LUXEMBOURG

NC202144 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih left Cairo for Luxembourg this afternoon. He leads an Egyptian delegation which will attend the meetings of the Egyptian-EEC Joint Cooperation Council scheduled to begin tomorrow. The meetings will be attended by the foreign ministers of the nine EEC states. During its 3-day meetings the council will discuss various aspects of cooperation between Egypt and the EEC and the position on implementation of the economic cooperation agreement.

The radio correspondent reports that the Egyptian side will submit a working paper on increasing cooperation between Egypt and the EEC, particularly in the fields of agriculture, industry, energy and technological exchanges. The correspondent further reports that the Egyptian side will also suggest the conclusion of a new economic cooperation protocol between Egypt and the EEC to replace the present $230 million protocol which will expire in October 1981.

After the meetings of the Joint Economic Cooperation Council, the Egyptian delegation will leave for Brussels for economic discussions with the Belgian Government on boosting and developing economic relations and increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. The delegation will also meet with some Belgian businessmen to discuss the possibility of increasing the size of Belgian investments in Egypt.

Report on Negotiations

NC212045 Cairo MENA in English 2004 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Luxembourg, April 21--(MENA)--The Europe Cooperation Council had a meeting today in which Egyptian Economy and Trade Minister Dr. Hamid as-Sayih headed the Egyptian side, while the European was headed by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo who is the head of the current session of the European Council. As-Sayih told MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY here that the meeting reached an agreement on the main guidelines for future cooperation between Egypt and the European group in all industrial and agricultural fields as well as those fields connected with infrastructure, investments and scientific research, according to the working papers forwarded by the Egyptian side, which were commended by the European side.

Experts talks will begin shortly for amending and improving the terms of the cooperation agreement between Egypt and the European group for more tariff privilleges to the Egyptian exports to the European group, especially agricultural products, according to agreement reached today.

Agreement was reached to take into account the special relations between the European community and Egypt, and to solve the difficulties faced by Egyptian exports to community countries, especially cotton yarns and textiles.

Dr. as-Sayih called on the European community for an early start on the negotiations for concluding a new protocol between the two parties, providing for bigger loans. The present protocol amounts to 230 million dollars.

Egypt also asked for more food aid in volume and variety. The present food aid is limited to wheat and dairy products, but Egypt has requested other foodstuffs like meats and sugar.

Dr. as-Sayih also requested speed-up of the community's studies on the projects on which Egypt needs financial aid. These include sewer works, fertilizer production and animal fodder output.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM WASHINGTON

NC212142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2123 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 21 April--Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo from the United States tonight where he underwent medical treatment and held important military discussions with U.S. officials on bolstering the military relations between Egypt and the United States.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali was met at the airport by Armed Forces Chief of the General Staff Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, and senior army commanders.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said on arrival that the main contracts pertaining to the U.S. $2 billion military loan to Egypt as well as most of the protocols connected with the Egyptian-U.S. military industrialization cooperation program were signed during his discussions in Washington.

The defense minister added that the crews of Egyptian pilots who will be trained on the F16 fighter planes in accordance with this loan are being prepared.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

NC182037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Official statement issued in Cairo and Salisbury on the exchange of diplomatic representation between Egypt and Zimbabwe]

[Text] Cairo, 18 April--Desirous to consolidate and strengthen the fraternalities that exist between the people of Egypt and the people of Zimbabwe, the governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Zimbabwe have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level effective 18 April 1980.

The Government of Zimbabwe has agreed to the appointment of Dr Taha al-Firnawi as resident ambassador of Egypt in Salisbury. The Government of Zimbabwe will appoint an ambassador in Cairo as soon as possible.

COURT PRONOUNCES SENTENCES IN JANUARY 1977 RIOT CASE

NC191137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 January--The Supreme State Security Court today issued its sentences in the case concerning the instigation of the 18 and 19 January 1977 incidents.

According to the verdict, 11 accused have been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 100 pounds and 9 others have been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and a fine of 50 pounds. The verdict acquits 156 defendants of all charges. The court bases its decisions, which it issued at today's session under the chairmanship of Counsellor Hakim Salib, on the fact that it has been proved that those to be penalized distributed leaflets in means of public transport and in houses in Shubra al-Khaymah and Al-Mahallah al-Kubra, and that they hung wall posters at Cairo University and 'Ayn Shams University engineering faculty instigating hatred of the regime, according to articles 171 and 174 of the Penal Code.

The court's findings, which fill 600 pages, say that printed or written papers ready for distribution and containing false rumors which could influence public opinion or cause harm to the public in accordance with article 102 of the Publications Law, were found in the possession of some of the accused.

The Supreme State Security Court decided to reject the defense plea that the case could not be tried before this court because it is a State Security Court.

The court also rejected the plea that the search warrant issued by the state security's chief prosecutor on 19 January 1977 should be considered null and void. It decided to accept the plea that the measures adopted by national security organ officials in case number 10 for the year 1975 be considered null and void. This was one of the cases which the court had considered.

The court further decided to consider the criminal case against defendant Zaki Murad closed because he has died.

OCTOBER DENIES PIAN TO SHOOT DOWN AS-SADAT'S PIANE

NC190915 Cario MENA in Arabic 0828 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 April--The Sunday edition of OCTOBER magazine emphasizes that the reason President Anwar as-Sadat's plane did not stop over in the Portuguese Azores Islands during his flight to the United States was not, as the world press and news agencies claimed, that Al-Qadhdhafi had sent troops to fire rockets at the plane. The magazine says that the real reason the plane did not stop over in the Portuguese islands is that the trip would have been long and tiresome. President as-Sadat learned that if it stopped at the U.S. base in the Azores Islands, the plane would cover the distance between Cairo and the island in 7 hours, stop over for 45 minutes for refuelling and cover the remaining distance to the United States in 8 and ½ hours. However, if it were to stop over at a U.S. base north of London, the trip between Cairo and the base would take only 5 hours and 5 minutes.

OCTOBER magazine points out that those who spread this rumor, which was quoted by the Western press and in the Middle East, are not aware how impregnable the Azores Islands are. Describing the islands' impregnability, a military commentator once said that permission must be sought while in the air to land. Another thing which proves this rumor false is the fact that this tiresome two-way trip has twice indisposed the president and compelled him to rest and cut down on his working hours.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES NEW PDRY LEADER

JN220741 INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the occasion of his appointment as the secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council. In his cable, President Saddam Husayn wished 'Ali Nasir Muhammad success, for the sake of the PDRY's progress and prosperity.

YAR MINISTER DEMANDS IRAN RETURN GULF ISLANDS

JN212006 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan received at the National Assembly building this afternoon YAR Economy Minister Muhammad Hazim ash-Shawhati. During the meeting, Ramadan asserted that covetous nations do not want the Arab nation to advance and exploit its resources. He said: Our nation, with its special strategic location, ancient civilization and economic integration, can take its proper place among the nations of the world.

Ramadan added: Iraq will insist on regaining the three Arab islands--Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--restoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people in Arabistan and revising the agreement concluded by Iraq and Iran in 1975. Ramadan said: The threats of the Khomeyni regime will not make us retreat on our principled stands. We are certain that we can foil the plots against the Arab nation.

YAR Minister ash-Shawhati said the YAR Government and people highly commend and support the national declaration of the struggler leader President Saddam Husayn which embodied the Arab nation's aspiration to free itself from foreign designs. Ash-Shawhati also highly commended Iraq's continuous support for Yemen, support that shows Iraq's interest in the progress of the Yemeni Arab people. He affirmed that the YAR joins its voice with Iraq in demanding the return of the three Arab islands occupied by the Iranian regime. The meeting was attended by the YAR ambassador in Baghdad.

INA COMMENTATOR ON GULF ISLANDS, U.S.-IRAN DISPUTE

JN211821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 April--The INA political commentator says that Iraq is not only demanding the restoration of the Arab islands and a part of Shatt al-'Arab, but is actually working for their restoration. The commentator asserts that Iraq does not distinguish between one occupation and another. The Zionists who are occupying Arab territory have their own religion and the Khomeyni gang claims to be Muslim. Therefore, there is no difference between one racism and another.

The commentator adds that the Iraqis--people, party and president--believe that the Arab people's honor and independence are above all other considerations. They also believe that Arab soil and pride can only be protected by Arab blood when spilled courageously and with whatever weapons available.

The INA commentator says that the power centers will one day collapse and bury those rulers who, while drunk with power, sold their homeland for years or decades.

The commentator affirms: Our struggle against the Persian racists, and the United States behind them, is part of the struggle of the Iranian peoples against those rulers. We cannot but support those peoples who are fighting Khomeyni and his gang in order to obtain their rights. To be precise, Iraq is called upon to stand hand-in-hand and heart to heart with the struggler Ahvaz Arab people until they achieve their right to self-determination and final victory.

The commentator says that those rulers who distinguish between one occupation and another and one racism and another and who want to prolong the Persian occupation until the Zionist occupation has been eliminated are like the person who releases his elder son from bondage by putting his younger son in his place.

The commentator says: Khomeyni thinks that his utterances have the power of magic on his audience. He does not know that silence is better for him and his gang because, when he speaks, he exposes himself and his objectives. He unwittingly exposes the game with its stages and heroes. He mixes all his cards. For instance, he links the issue of the U.S. hostages with his hostility to and hatred for Arabism and the Arabs, the proud and lofty bearers of the banner of Islam.

The commentator says Khomeyni is trying to convince the Iranian peoples that their prosperity is only possible through the issue of the U.S. hostages, which he is exploiting to justify his hostility toward Iraq and designs on Arab territory.

The commentator says: In his speech last Thursday to the members of the so-called mobilization command, Khomeyni tried to show his gang that he is still strong and capable of doing what he likes, rather, what the United States likes, which is to disrupt the common struggle of the developing countries in general and to revive old traditions and concepts which are contrary to modern concepts. Khomeyni exceeded all limits in his imperialist view of the Arabs. In that speech he asked: Who are the Arabs? What do the Arabs understand about Islam? He said: Islam is here--meaning Qom--and the Prophet is here. Khomeyni said all this as if he did not read history. But the fact is, Khomeyni is trying to deceive the simpletons. He thinks that he is the only one moving and that the rest of the world is at a standstill.

The commentator adds: Khomeyni uttered words that his predecessor could not say even 1 day before his downfall. Khomeyni said: Who are the Arabs? I want a state in which Persians, Arabs and Turkomans will unite. There is no going back to old days.

The political commentator points out that Khomeyni wants to pretend before others that there is unity of concepts and thinking, doing so by supporting President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's remarks a few weeks ago in which Bani-Sadr claimed that he wants to liberate Europe from its policies and religions and that he will begin with the Arab Gulf. After vilifying religions and creeds, including Islam, this senile racist unmasks the real nature of his dispute with Iraq.

The political commentator adds: Khomeyni threatens all the Iraqi people, the army and all religions and creeds by saying that the Iranian Army is ready to enter Baghdad to unite it with Tehran. Therefore, Khomeyni's dispute with us is not over the teachings of Islam. It is a dispute over Arab land.

A day after Khomeyni's nonsense, Sadeq Rohani took it upon himself to clarify and explain them, confirming his imam's designs in all their scope by saying: Iran will continue to lay claim to Bahrain if Iraq maintains its demand for the three islands. He also said, as did Sadeq Qotbzadeh on Sunday, that Iran will also claim Baghdad because it is part of the Persian empire if the Iraqi Government maintains its demand for the three islands.

Thus, the theatrics of the hostages and the threats, statements, clamor, showmanship and mutual accusations between the bunch of turbaned imams and the U.S. government regarding this farce are no more than a cover for the U.S. scheme which aims at sowing sedition, driving wedges and spreading disputes among the Arab countries, as well as creating justifications for a direct military intervention in the Arab homeland under the pretext of safeguarding the security of the sources of oil.

Amid the frenzy of the U.S. escalation of the so-called sanctions against Iran and the intimation of a military solution to free the hostages, and only one day after Khomeyni's belligerence, President Jimmy Carter said verbatim that his administration had received direct promises from the Revolution Council, President Bani-Sadr and the Iranian students that the Iranian Government will take custody of the hostages.

The political commentator says: At this time, Khomeyni's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh was lurking in a U.S. intelligence den in Paris consulting and coordinating with U.S. envoys who had come to prepare for the next chapter in the theatrics involving the hostages and to concoct practical U.S.-Iranian moves after the issue has become the main preoccupation of the world's information and propaganda organs.

Yesterday, Saturday, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr swallowed his words and arguments--the last link in the U.S.-Iranian farce--when he said in remarks aimed at Iraq that the three islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, are not Arab islands but Islamic islands.

The INA political commentator said: Bani-Sadr means that the three islands are Persian, according to the interpretation of his imam or according to the U.S. scheme which the turbaned Persians in Tehran are implementing. They are exerting themselves to cover the islands issue with the cloak of a religious dispute between Iraq and Tehran and Qom.

Within the framework of the interconnection between the Arab trenches and international power centers and within the framework of an objective assessment and clear vision of the Arab reality, we want to confirm basic facts in the core of the Iraqi policy.

The political commentator concludes by saying: Our question to Khomeyni about his rejected game is: When will you stop wishfully thinking of invading an Arab land to begin a Persian empire? How can you reach one single inch of Iraqi soil? This is a wish that will never be fulfilled.

YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES

JN211825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 April--This afternoon, Col Gen Janko Sekrinik, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, arrived here at the head of a delegation on a 1-week visit to Iraq at the invitation of the People's Army General Command.

Janko Sekrinik will hold talks with officials of the People's Army. The talks will deal with exchanging expertise between the two friendly states' people's armies.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL, SENATE MEMBERS APPOINTED

JN201941 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] A royal decree has been issued forming a new National Consultative Council [NCC] as follows:

The following are appointed NCC members as of 20 April 1980: Ahmad Mahmud at-Tarawinah, 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali, Kamal ad-Dajani, Dr Khalil as-Salim, Dr Ahmad Abu Qurah, 'Abd al-Majid Hijazi, Dr Ya'qub Abu Ghawsh, Dr 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Dr 'Abd al-Majid Shuraydah, Dr Anis al-Mu'ashshir, Engineer Ahmad ash-Shawbaki, Marwan al-Humud, Dr Muhammad Ghadub az-Zabin, Sulayman 'Arar, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Rawabidah, Engineer 'Ali as-Suhaymat, Tahir Hikmat, Hamadah al-Fawwaz, Sulayman al-Qudhah, Jum'ah Hammad, 'Atallah al-Kabariti, Khalid al-Fayyad, Sulayman Arteymah, Salim Ibn Najjad, Sa'id al-Ghazzawi, Muhammad 'Ali Budayr, Walid 'Asfur, Amin Shuqayr, Dr Carlos Di'mis, Mahmud ash-Sharif, Hayil Abu Burayz, Shams ad-Din 'Uthman Tash, Wadad Bulus, Sultan Majid al-'Adwan, 'Abdallah Khurshidah, Hammad 'Ali al-Ma'ayitah, Dr 'Isa al-Qusus, Jawdat Subul, Khalaf Abu Nuwayyir, Sami Hasan Mansur, Muhammad Khailil Khattab, Na'ilah ar-Rashdan, Dr Muhammad Ahmad Rabi', Mansur al-Batayinah, Khalid 'Abd an-Nabi, Dr Ishaq Maraqah, Engineer 'Awni al-Masri, Engineer 'Abd Musa an-Nahar, Dr 'Adawiyah al-Alami, Dr Anwar Shubul, Hasan al-Mawmani, Ruks al-'Uzayzi, Janet al-Mufti Dahqan, Yasin al-Barrishi, Murdi al-Qatamin, Mamduh Abu Hassan, Barakat az-Zuhayr, Muflih al-Lawzi, Ibrahim Naji al-'Azzam and Mahmud Ibrahim al-'Azzah.

The royal decreed also appointed His Excellency Ahmad Mahmud at-Tarawinah as NCC speaker effective 20 April.

The royal decree appointed Wasfi Mirza, Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, Muhammad al-Farhan al-'Ubaydat and Muhammad 'Awdah al-Qur'an as members of the Senate effective 20 April.

AD-DUSTUR VIEWS BEGIN'S STATEMENTS, U.S. POLICY

JN190741 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Begin's statements following his return from Washington yesterday, the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes the following editorial under the headline, "The Requisites of the Desired Peace": Begin's statements clearly indicate that the U.S. and Israeli stands on so-called self-rule are identical. The U.S. administration has become captive of Begin's well-known "no's" and more susceptible to Zionist pressures at this stage of the U.S. presidential elections. In his statements published by the Washington POST and other U.S. papers, His Majesty King Husayn alluded to this regrettable phenomena, discussing U.S. impotence in persuading Israel to pursue a road that would lead to the real peace aspired to by all the area's peoples.

It seems that what is taking place among the Camp David partners is no more than a maneuver aimed at gaining time, which is being exploited by Israel to entrench its occupation of the occupied Arab land and to intensify its settlements of these territories. It is incumbent on the international community to return to all the UN resolutions, beginning with partition Resolution 181 and ending with Security Council Resolution 465, which provides for ending the Jewish expansion in the Arab territories and for dismantling the settlements. The international community is also requested to implement these resolutions to serve as a principle for an international effort aimed at solving the Middle East conflict on sound and strong bases.

REPORTAGE ON CONFLICT BETWEEN HADDAD, IRISH UNIFIL FORCES

Al-Huss Statement

NC191237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today strongly denounced the criminal killing of two Irish UNIFIL soldiers. He expressed his deep regret over the incident, which obstructs efforts to maintain peace in the area. Al-Huss said: It is a heinous barbaric incident. Whatever the identity of the perpetrators, Israel itself must bear the full responsibility for this ugly crime. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus this morning cabled the Irish foreign minister expressing his condolences over the killing of the two Irish soldiers. He expressed his strong denunciation of such foolish acts of violence as the killing of the two soldiers. Fu'ad Butrus praised the role the Irish UNIFIL contingent is playing in Lebanon to establish security and peace in southern Lebanon.

Voice of Hope Account

NC220746 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The security situation in Free Lebanon is calm. Consequently, all roads were open to UNIFIL movements except the Irish forces, who were prevented from moving on the advice of Major Haddad and his forces in order to protect their safety and lives.

Sources close to Major Haddad have learned that yesterday he warned the inhabitants of An-Nabatiyah against agreeing to the opening of an Irish consulate in their township. Meanwhile, Mahmud Bazzi has declared that he still intends to avenge the murder of his brother. Avenging the murder of his brother fills his heart and he is not content with the killing of the two Irish soldiers.

VOH: ARMY COMMAND, HADDAD CONDUCT 'SECRET NEGOTIATIONS'

NC210711 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] We have received information indicating that secret negotiations are taking place between Major Haddad and the Army Command in Al-Yarzah. The Army Command has asked Major Haddad to advance with his army toward Sidon. Major Haddad objects to this. He is demanding that the army move first from Beirut to Sidon, even if the use of force becomes necessary, so that it may gain the confidence of the people. Only then will the Free Lebanon Army begin its attack to reduce the pressure on the advance of the Lebanese Army. The two parties have not reached a final agreement.

VOL: SHAM'UN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT SUSPECTS ARRESTED

NC220722 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Well-informed sources in Beirut said Lebanese security men have arrested Nidal Khuri and Mitri Abu Dahi, both extremist communists, on suspicion of being connected with the attempted assassination of former president Camille Sham'un at the beginning of March. The arrest followed intensive investigation into the booby trapped car and its owners.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

Meeting With President

JN212129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman Todor Zhivkov held a meeting in the Damascene Hall at 1830 today. During the meeting, they exchanged words on the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Bulgaria.

Al-Asad Banquet Speech

JN212055 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at an evening banquet hosted by him in Damascus on 21 April in honor of Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov--read by announcer]

[Text] Cherished Chairman Todor Zhivkov, friends and gentlemen: On behalf of our people and party and in my own name, it gives me pleasure to welcome our esteemed guest Chairman Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and State Council Chairman in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the members of the Bulgarian party and government delegation whom we are receiving in our country as cherished guests and for whom our people harbor the most sincere sentiments of amity and love.

It also gives me pleasure to point out that the relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which we have built on bases of friendship, cooperation and mutual respect, have greatly developed and grown over the past years. At each of our summit meetings in Damascus and Sofia, we gave these relations with further impetus, always guided by our two peoples' common benefit and the victory of the just issues for which we struggle.

Our current meeting in Damascus will undoubtedly be fresh proof of the continuity of this reassuring development. It will also be a fresh opportunity for the further consolidation of the relations between our two countries.

By its firm stands on the level of bilateral relations and on the international level, including its stands at the United Nations in support of the Arab people's struggle against the aggressions of Zionism and imperialism and for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination, return to their homeland and establishment of their independent state on their soil, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has expressed its faithfulness to the principles in which it believes and to the Arab-Bulgarian friendship. It has also expressed its sincerity in the search for a just and comprehensive peace in our area, which constitutes an essential and indispensable part of world peace.

What is happening in our area clearly proves to us that the enemies of a just peace are consequently the enemies of the liberty, progress and rights of peoples. They are devoting their potentials and mobilizing their forces to suppress liberty, impede progress and prevent the restoration of usurped rights to their rightful owners. Is there any other explanation or justification for the intransigent stands adopted by Zionism and U.S. imperialism against any movement toward the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights?

By virtue of their hostility to just peace, Zionism and U.S. imperialism drew up the Camp David scheme and dragged in the regime of As-Sadat, the traitor to the Arab nation's cause. These three sides concluded the Camp David deal, fully aware that what they are doing is not at all linked to a just peace.

With stumbling words, they tried to make the world believe that they are searching for peace. However, their course itself exposes them and confirms day after day that they are conspiring against peace and those who aspire for peace.

These sides are waging a losing battle and marching toward an inevitable deadlock. Their use of their reserves of second rate agents to sow sedition and create turbulence in the area will not save them from their total failure. The masses of our people and nation are aware of the dimensions of the plot and the games of Zionism and imperialism. They are determined to thwart this ugly conspiracy and to defend Arab land, rights and free will at all costs.

At its fourth summit conference in Tripoli, the Pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front affirmed the continuation of the policy of steadfastness and confrontation against Zionism and U.S. imperialism, considering them the Arab nation's two principal enemies. It adopted decisions giving this policy efficacy and effectiveness and drawing the masses of the Arab nation toward this policy so as to concentrate the major Arab effort on the conflict with the Zionist enemy and to define clear stands against the policy of the United States, which is assisting the Zionist enemy through its support and backing for it to consolidate its entity and entrench its occupation of the Arab territories.

The Pan-Arab Front also decided to seek to strengthen and develop relations in various fields with the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union.

The tide of liberation in the world is rising and the struggle of peoples against colonialism, oppression, racism and exploitation is spreading and gaining strength. The signs confirming the triumph of this tide are increasing and the bastions of imperialism are falling. The most recent of these bastions was the racist regime in Rhodesia, which collapsed thanks to the struggle of the brave Zimbabwe people. On this occasion, we hail this people who gained their independence with their sacrifices and determination to score victory. We wish them success in consolidating their independence.

Mr Chairman, I would like to express our admiration for the big progress achieved by Bulgaria in the various fields of development. The clear manifestations of which we saw during our visit to your country. We wish you further success in this sphere and further prosperity for your hard-working people.

During your current visit and as time permits, you will see our people's achievements under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the 8 February revolution. You will be assured of our people's determination to bring about further achievements despite the burdens dictated upon us by our steadfastness against the enemy and our confrontation of their conspiracies. In this march, we are confident of our nation's continued support and of the backing of our friends in the world.

Mr Chairman, delegation members, I wish you a happy stay in our country. Allow me to express my confidence that as has been the case in every previous meeting, our talks will be fruitful and will strengthen the bonds between our two countries and bolster the march of our common struggle.

In conclusion, I greet Chairman Todor Zhivkov and wish him happiness and continued good health. I also greet the members of the Bulgarian delegation. May Syrian-Bulgarian friendship gain further strength.

TISHRIN View

JN220711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline, "A Visit and Talks in the Interest of Joint Struggle," the newspaper TISHRIN comments on the importance of President Zhivkov's current visit and the nature of talks he will hold in Damascus with President Hafiz al-Asad.

The paper says: Yesterday Damascus received Syria's guest, President Todor Zhivkov. The guest was accorded a warm welcome, reflecting the affection and friendship between the two countries and between leader President Hafiz al-Asad and Bulgarian President Zhivkov.

The history of relations between Syria and Bulgaria reveals the fact that these relations have always developed in the interest of the two countries' peoples and of the joint struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, Zionism and aggression.

On Syria's eagerness to strengthen ties of friendship with countries that support us in our struggle against the enemy, TISHRIN says: Syria, which sees in the communist group a strategic ally for the Arab nation in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, has always been eager to develop its relations with these countries, particularly with Bulgaria. All pressures and intrigues have been unsuccessful in changing Syria's policy and strategic stand on relations with the communist group.

On all occasions, President Hafiz al-Asad has reiterated Syria's eagerness and determination to distinguish between the friend and the enemy and to build its relations with other countries on the basis of their stand on pan-Arab issues, led by the Palestine question and the issue of liberating the occupied Arab territory from Israel. The Seventh Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which drafted the broad guidelines for the new stage in Syria, stressed in its recommendations the importance of strengthening relations with the communist group.

Because of its location near the Arab homeland, its proximity to the confrontation between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy, its good relations with the various Arab countries and its comprehension of the nature of the great and multidimensional battle being waged in the Middle East, Bulgaria can play a distinguished role in developing and bolstering cooperation between the Arab nation and its communist friends. This is particularly true after the decision adopted by the Fourth Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit conference in Tripoli, which called on the Arab states to develop their relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the communist group.

ROMANIAN MINISTER OF STATE ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN032010 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Mar 80

[Text] Romanian Minister of State Vasile Pungan arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit of several days to Syria. He was received at Damascus international airport by Minister of State Mikhayil Naqqul. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Pungan said that his visit to friendly Syria is part of the exchange of opinions and proposals between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad on the current international issues. The visit is also made to further consolidate the relations between the two friendly countries, he added.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES CABLES FROM CARTER, VANCE, OTHERS

JN212205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has received more cables of congratulations on the occasion of Evacuation Day. He has received cables from Italian President Alessandro Pertini, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, acting Turkish President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SAHARAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION

JN211651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received this afternoon a Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] delegation under Muhammad Sibati. Sibati delivered a message for President Hafiz al-Asad from the SDAR Revolution Command Council chairman.

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

JN211427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received (Dzandangiyn Dingez), who presented to the president his credentials as the ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Damascus. The president and the Mongolian ambassador exchanged statements on this occasion.

ALGERIA

MINISTRY DENIES FATALITIES OCCURRED DURING UNIVERSITY CLASHES

LD220048 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Culture categorically denies that anyone was killed as a result of the skirmishes which followed the evacuation of the university center in Tizi Ouzou. It calls on all Algerians to refute the rumors being spread by certain factions in this connection with a view to stirring up sedition and spreading anarchy at this very time. We have been informed that these rumors were spread among student circles via wall posters to cause confusion and anxiety among the students.

It has been learned from reliable sources that the skirmishes which followed the closing down of the university center in Tizi Ouzou resulted in a number of wounded, the most serious of whom are two security officers. One has eye injury and the other a head injury. One of them was struck by a foreign student who is studying at the university center in Tizi Ouzou. As a result of this concentrated campaign of false rumors, certain elements among the youth carried out acts of destruction in the public establishments in Tizi Ouzou, including the destruction and looting of Algerian [word indistinct] and the public bus station. Attacks were also made on certain stores and private property.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that officials have established the fact that a group of the students who occupied the University center in Tizi Ouzou used to receive their orders from an organization outside the university and is constantly in touch with elements abroad. Members of this group have been arrested together with nine other students for interrogation. The number of arrests totals 30 people.

POLISH MACHINE ENGINEERING MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD210823 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 13 Apr 80 p 3

[APS report: "Polish Minister of the Machine Engineering Industry in Algiers"]

[Text] Algiers--Mr Aleksander Kopec, Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee member and minister of the machine engineering industry, arrived in Algiers yesterday afternoon at the head of an important delegation. This delegation's visit to Algeria falls within the framework of strengthening industrial cooperation between Poland and Algeria.

During their stay, Mr Aleksander Kopec and the delegation members accompanying him will have talks with their Algerian counterparts and will visit several industrial units throughout the country.

The Polish delegation was greeted by Mr Mohamed Liassine, Central Committee member and heavy industry minister.

EL MOUDJAHID REPORTS ACCEPTANCE OF PERUVIAN, NORWEGIAN ENVOYS

LD171007 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 Apr 80 p 3

[APS report: "Algeria Accepts Peruvian, Norwegian Ambassadors"]

[Text] Algiers--The government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has just agreed to the appointment of Jaime Cacarez Enriquez as Peru's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has also just agreed to the appointment of Olav Lydvo as Norwegian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria with residence in Rabat.

BITAT RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD191632 Algiers APS in English 1228 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Algiers, 19/4/80 (APS)--Mr Bitat, FLN Politburo Member and chairman of the People's National Assembly, returned Thursday afternoon to Algiers at the end of a one-week official visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a parliamentary delegation. He was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by presidents and vice presidents of permanent commisssions within the People's National Assembly and the ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Algiers as well.

AMIR, FLN DELEGATION ARRIVE IN GDR, ATTEND TALKS

For East Berlin reportage on the visit by a FLN delegation led by Dr Mohamed Amir, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Social Affairs Committee of the FLN Central Committee, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 22 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI WITNESSES DELIVERY OF MISSILE PATROL BOAT

LD211322 Tripoli JANA in English 0807 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The supreme commander of the armed forces, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi participated with the General Army Commander Brigadier Abu Bakr Younis Jabir and the navy commander in celebrations held yesterday noon to mark the arrival of the rocket-carrying patrol boat Umm al-Thougoor, which is the first in a batch of similar advanced naval vessels which are currently being delivered to the Libyan Arab Naval Forces.

AL-QADHDHAFI MOSCOW TRIP OFF; BREZHNEV REPORTED IN CLINIC

LD211324 Kuwait KUNA in English 1049 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait, April 21, (KUNA)--The Soviet ambassador to Libya ruled out the possibility of President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visiting Moscow in the few days to come, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper said Monday.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is now at a clinic outside the Soviet capital and would not be available for two weeks on doctors orders, the ambassador was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, no contacts were made to the Soviet Embassy in Tripoli in this connection, the ambassador said.

Reports earlier in the week said the Libyan leader would shortly visit Moscow as representative of the Arab Confrontation Front.

MOROCCO

GOVERNMENT RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA FOR CONSULTATION

LD211618 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] An official spokesman of the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation stated that Driss Bennouna, his majesty's ambassador in Damascus, was received by Nasir Qaddur, assistant Syrian Foreign Minister, to whom he presented an official message requesting clarification officially and in writing of the Syrian Government's attitude vis-a-vis Morocco's territorial integrity. The assistant minister promised to submit the contents of the Moroccan note to the foreign minister and to reply to it by an official letter clarifying the Syrian Government's attitude to this issue.

In the light of reports transmitted by news agencies regarding Syria's attitude to Morocco's territorial integrity, his majesty's government has decided to recall the Moroccan ambassador in Damascus for consultation.

BOUCETTA SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL BREAK RELATIONS WITH CUBA

LD211402 Rabat MAP in English 1238 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Rabat, Apr 21 (MAP--"Morocco will never yield to blackmail nor to provocations," stated Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, while commenting on the resolutions adopted by the so called steadfastness summit.

In an interview published by the Istiqlal Party's daily L'OPINION, Mr Boucetta recalled the solemn stands adopted by the Syrian president and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee in favor of the recovery by Morocco of its Saharan Provinces. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Syria had even expressed their will to grant Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has always advocated that he was against the breaking up of the Arab nation. [sentence as received]

"President al-Asad, stated Boucetta," declared few years ago, that the Syrian people cannot forget the sacrifices made by Morocco, the Moroccan martyrs who died in the Golan Heights and the firm Moroccan stance for the defense of the Arab cause. Syria has always supported Morocco's right to recover its Sahara, and the Syrian officials affirmed on many occasions that they will spare no effort in order to help Morocco defend its right."

"Mr Yasir 'Arafat clearly outlined for his part that the Palestinian people support the Moroccan people for the recovery of its Saharan provinces and that the PLO puts at Morocco's disposal all its potentialities, thus showing their support for the liberation of the Moroccan territories", added the foreign minister.

"On the other hand, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi often reaffirmed that he opposed the breaking up of the Arab nation and the creation of artificial entities whose existence can only increase the division of the Arab territories and nation," outlined Mr Boucetta who further stated, "So when we hear of the surprising decisions adopted by these parties, we realize that it is the position of the others which has changed, not ours. Our stand will remain unchanged concerning the Arab entity and its unity, as well as on the liberation of the town of Al-Quds. We will also continue to provide military support to all countries whose principles, unity and dignity are threatened". "When we decided to break off diplomatic relations with Libya--we will do the same with Cuba--we did but express, sincerely and profoundly, the feelings of the Moroccan people. Twenty million Moroccans are mobilized to defend our territorial integrity, in conformity with the principles of complete liberation and the respect of national dignity", concluded Mr Boucetta.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON UN, LEBANESE CLASHES

Irish Ambassador's Statement

TA211708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Irish ambassador has said that Mr Begin promised him that Israel would do all it could to prevent Sa'd Haddad's militias from interfering with the UN forces. In a talk with our correspondent David Essing, the Irish ambassador to Israel commented that promises of this sort were given in the past, too, but they did not help. His government is now demanding firmer guarantees. He denied Maj Sa'd Haddad's claims that the Irish soldiers were collaborating with the terrorists.

Shooting at Villagers

TA220811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] This morning automatic fire was directed from the area of Bra'shit--where an Irish unit is stationed--toward villagers who were working in the 'Aynata and Kunin fields in the central enclave.

Our correspondent Yehezqe'el Hame'iri says that terrorists can also be found in the Bra'shit area and it is not clear who opened fire. The militias have not yet reacted.

Their commander, Sa'd Haddad, has asked UNIFIL headquarters in An-Naqurah to investigate whether the Irish soldiers are responsible for the firing.

Replacing of Irish Contingent

TA220909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] UNIFIL headquarters in southern Lebanon began evacuating the Irish units in the enclaves under Haddad's people's control. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel reports that they will be replaced by Norwegian soldiers.

Major Haddad has demanded several times that the Irish be removed because he claims that they cooperate with the terrorists.

CHIEF OF STAFF SPEAKS ON IDF RESTRICTIONS IN FIGHTING GUERRILLAS

TA202050 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eytan interviewed by 'Amiram Nir on Mabat news program--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Chief of Staff, over the last 2 weeks a new chapter has been written in the war between Israel and the terrorists, in the Misgav 'Am affair and the penetration into Lebanon, the IDF penetration of Lebanon that came in its wake. Is the claim made by the commander of the Northern Command that over the last 6 months the IDF has been limited in fighting the terrorists because of political restrictions true?

[Answer] The defense minister mentioned these remarks by the commander of the Northern Command, and the defense minister confirmed that there are indeed external political pressures restricting our freedom of action, in this case, against the terrorists. This does not mean that we have not taken the initiative against terrorists, at short range, outside the borders of our country. It is difficult to estimate, in this activity, the extent of the deterrence achieved by offensive actions, but in fighting against terror, initiative is a very important element.

[Question] In a situation of being bound by political restrictions in everything that involves the war against the terrorists, do you still feel that you are capable of guaranteeing the security of the country's inhabitants against infiltration by terrorists, to the degree that you would like to do this?

[Answer] Even if we had complete freedom of action in every country, at any depth and against any target, we could not guarantee that no penetration whatsoever would be permitted via one of the borders, in one of the sectors.

[Question] With regard to the terrorist action in Misgav 'Am and the way in which the IDF acted: Do you consider this to be a part of the defensive system you spoke about, which is the main factor causing terrorist losses?

[Answer] When the squad infiltrated and we reacted, you can describe this affair as defensive activity. Let's put it this way. In all modesty, perhaps it was a rescue operation--of hostages--the most complicated we have ever had. I do not want to draw comparisons with Entebbe, since this was a completely different situation. However, from all the incidents we have experienced here, in Israel, this was the most complicated action. Allow me to give the IDF credit, since whoever had to operate, operated in the most perfect way and gained the objective completely. That is, the release of the hostages, the rescue of the hostages and the elmination of the terrorists. Only we have such soldiers, and such commanders, who can plan and put into operation such an activity, such an action.

[Question] Six months ago you made a statement to the Supreme Court about the security importance of Elon More. Do all the settlements in Judaea and Samaria have security importance, in your opinion?

[Answer] Security importance for settlements? This can be classified in two parts: direct contribution to security and contribution to the renewal of the Jewish colony in Eretz Yisra'el. The importance of Elon More, from the security aspect, was given and explained in 1973 when the program for settlement in Judaea and Samaria was formulated, at exactly the same place and also with the same name.

[Question] In any event, do the settlements in Judaea and Samaria have importance, in your opinion, whether through direct security impact or as an indirect contribution to security? This, in fact, means that every settlement in Judaea and Samaria has security importance of this sort or something similar.

[Answer] Yes. The answer is positive, like settlement everywhere else in Eretz Yisra'el, from before the war of independence and to this day for Judaea and Samaria were sparsely populated before the war of independence: Gush 'Ezyon, Bet Ha'arava, 'Atarot, Neve Ya'aqov, these were settlements established then. There were difficulties of foreign rule that prevented us from having freedom to settle, but the aim, the understanding, that through settlement we would be able to establish a home in Eretz Yisra'el existed many years ago and with very great efforts, with very many sacrifices. They knew how to realize this.

[Question] Do you feel that the integrity of the country and settlements throughout all parts of the country have a purely security value?

[Answer] You speak to me about security, so the answer is positive. When we examine what modern war is, geography and topography have supreme importance. I shudder to think of what would have happened had the 1973 war broken out along the 1967 border.

Everyone can reach the same conclusions, what our ability to stand firm would have been under such conditions, under conditions of modern war. The territory has supreme importance.

[Question] Lieutenant General Eytan, last year the defense budget went through several appreciable cuts. Only a short time ago, for example, another 1.25 billion Israeli pounds were cut from the defense budget to allow salary increases for teachers. How do you weigh such a higher salary against, for example, the budget for the annual maintenance of a tank division or the purchase of a battalion of Merkava tanks?

[Answer] The country has economic problems and many constraints that do not permit every ministry to realize everything it wants and thinks should be realized, either in the size of the budget or in time. This also applies to us, to the IDF budget, and we are being forced to adapt ourselves to the country's resources.

[Question] But is this really the best the country can do?

[Answer] I assume that it is, but I think that the country, if it were to take certain steps, would be able to make more funds available for more important issues.

[Question] Given the conditions of the state of Israel today, with national priorities taking the form they have in recent months--wage increases versus tanks--maybe the army is too large for the country. Perhaps there is a point in considering making it smaller.

[Answer] The army is not too large. There are those who claim that it is too small. At its present strength, the army is a compromise between the country's resources and its needs. To the best of my understanding under the present conditions, it suffices.

PERES WILL CONVEY SHARED VIEWS AND ALIGNMENT POLICY IN WASHINGTON

TA220609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The chairman of the Labor Party said this morning on departing for the United States that he would emphasize things shared by the entire public, among them the desire to keep Jerusalem unified as Israel's capital, the rejection of a Palestinian state, refusal to negotiate with the PLO, objection to a withdrawal to the 1967 lines and support for the deployment of the IDF along the Jordan River. At the same time, Shim'on Peres noted, he will express his desire to solve the Palestinian problem in a Jordanian-Palestinian framework and will propose the establishment of autonomy in the Gaza Strip first. Speaking to an ITIM correspondent, Shim'on Peres said that he regrets the fact that some people are unfamiliar with the rules of conduct acceptable in every democratic regime. The Labor Party chairman will remain in the United States 8 days and will confer with President Carter, with Secretary of State Vance and with the president of the AFL-CIO.

SCHEDULE FOR AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS ANNOUNCED

TA221304 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali will come to Israel in 8 days to continue the autonomy negotiations. This has been decided in a telephone conversation held between the director general of the Interior Ministry, Hayim Kubersky, and 'Abd al-Latif, the head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks.

Three days prior to that, on 27 April, the sessions of the working teams on the authorities of the self-administration, the elections procedures and economy will begin in Israel to prepare the sessions of the negotiating teams' plenary sessions. Our correspondent notes that the hotel in which the talks will be held has not yet been decided upon.

RADIO REPORTS ON PROSPECTS FOR AUTONOMY IN GAZA

TA181826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Autonomy in Gaza first--this is a notion which was raised at the political talks and has again been raised in order to extricate the autonomy talks from the threatening stalemate. Perhaps it is easier to realize the autonomy in Gaza first or, at least, this is what the Egyptians hope based on the power of their influence on the Gaza Strip and various other indications in the field. Yet, the PLO supporters in the Gaza Strip are making every effort to prevent such a possibility and they are vehemently opposing it. They say no to autonomy, neither in Judaea and Samaria nor in Gaza. Here is Bassam Ja'bar's report. [Begin recording]

[Ja'bar] It is difficult to unambiguously determine today whether and how it is possible to establish autonomy in the Gaza Strip first. This depends on one's particular point of view. From the Israeli point of view, as I saw it reflected in the field, there are both positive and negative points in establishing the autonomy in Gaza first. It should be pointed out that the disputed points between the Egyptian and Israeli models of the autonomy mainly focus on Judaea and Samaria and not on Gaza.

In Judaea and Samaria the dispute revolves around the issue of the holy sites. However, this issue does not exist in the Gaza Strip. In Judaea and Samaria there is the question of the settlements. This problem is far less severe in the Gaza Strip. In Judaea and Samaria there are differences of opinion regarding the control over the water sources. This problem does not exist in the Gaza Strip because there are few water reservoirs in the area and any overpumping directly causes the salinity in the water to increase. Also, the political background in the Gaza Strip is different from that in Judaea and Samaria. The military governor of the Gaza Strip and northern Sinai, Brig Gen Yitzhaq Segev, says:

[Segev] The Gaza district lacks a tradition of political activity in Israel. The last elections in the Gaza Strip took place in 1946 during the period of the British mandate. Ever since then elections, as are customary in Israel, have not been conducted. Political life is notable for its lack of organized democratic tradition and is expressed in the absence of political parties.

[Ja'bar] According to Gaza circles, the establishment of autonomy in the Gaza Strip is likely to maintain the momentum of progress in the peace talks. It may also considerably strengthen Egypt's status in the Gaza Strip and weaken the status of the radical elements who are struggling against peace between the two countries.

However, there are disadvantages as well. The implementation of autonomy in Gaza does not actually solve the Palestinian problem. Nevertheless, it sets a precedent for the other territories. Notables and public figures in Gaza object to the possibility of implementing the autonomy in Gaza first out of political considerations. However, in talks which cannot be quoted, some of them told me that, in fact, autonomy could be implemented in Gaza first and that the Gaza Strip had never had any relations with the West Bank until the 6-day war.

The chairman of the citrus growers in the Gaza Strip, Hasham ash-Shawwa, firmly rejects the possibility of implementing a separate autonomy in Gaza.

[Ash-Shawwa speaks in Arabic, a Hebrew translation is superimposed] The problem is not the area where the autonomy will be implemented. The problem is an essential one. As we see it, the self-administration does not safeguard the minimal aspirations of the Palestinians. The Palestinians are inclined toward stability and peace but, according to Ash-Shawwa, this is not envisaged by the self-administration.

Until not very long ago there were two main political streams: PLO supporters and Jordanian loyalists. The two streams are opposed to implementing the autonomy in Gaza first. Another political stream is consolidating now.

[Segev] There is a pro-Jordanian trend led by the mayor of Gaza, Mr Rashad ash-Shawwa, comprising a layer of businessmen who have continuing interests with the Arab market in Jordan. There is a pro-PLO trend led by the Red Crescent. Recently we have observed a trend favoring the peace accords with Egypt and negotiations on the autonomy. This trend could be described as a pro-Egyptian trend.

[Ja'bar] There has already been an Egyptian attempt to implement autonomy in Gaza. Two councils were established in the early 1960's in the area: a legislative council and an executive one. These councils were formed by Palestinian and Egyptian representatives. One of these councils was headed by Dr Haydar 'Abd ash-Shafi, presently the chairman of the Red Crescent organization in the Gaza Strip. Even after the establishment of the two councils the Egyptian military governor continued to reside in Gaza and perform his normal duties until the 6-day war.

[Segev] Generally, the Gaza Strip population is of a pro-Egyptian orientation. There are various reasons for it: historical, cultural and economic causes.

Historically speaking, one should take into consideration that the Egyptians ruled in the Gaza Strip from 1948 to 1967. The prolonged Egyptian rule had its impact on the administrative structure and the political tradition.

Culturally speaking, most intellectuals in the Gaza Strip received their education in Egypt.

[Ja'bar] Currently, the government offices in the Gaza Strip are headed by staff officers subordinate to the military governor who, in his turn, serves as a prime minister on a small scale. The directors general--who are inhabitants of the area--are subordinate to the staff officers. They have gained vast experience in their posts and are capable of administering their offices independently. I asked the director general of the Agriculture Ministry in the Gaza Strip, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz (Ishkuntana), whether it was possible, in his opinion, to implement the autonomy in Gaza first.

[Ishkuntana] Certainly, if elections are held as mentioned, I do not think there will be any obstacle to begin with autonomy in Gaza. As I said, only if elections are held--this is very important. [end recording]

OFFICIALS REACT TO WEIZMAN STATEMENT

Begin, Burg Remarks

TA170701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Report from Washington by correspondent Shalom Qital on reactions to Defense Minister Weizman's remarks; time not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Qital] The recording of 'Ezer Weizman's remarks on Moqed was much in demand in Washington tonight. The recording, which reached us by telephone from Jerusalem, became a focus for senior officials, journalists and, in fact, anyone who chanced by, to interpret 'Ezer Weizman's remarks and speculate on what the next step will be: Will he resign, remain in the government or precipitate early elections?

Prime Minister Menahem Begin was one of the last in the Israeli entourage to learn of the remarks. While the defense minister was in the Moqed studio, Begin was making his way from Capital Hill to meetings with the foreign affairs committees of the two houses of Congress. When Begin returned several hours later, we tried to get a first reaction from him.

Mr Prime Minister, have you heard the remarks the defense minister made?

[Begin] No, I have not heard. First of all, I have been in the Congress, and I have another meeting and another meeting. I will come home and hear the remarks.

[Qital] Begin did not want to hear the recording of the defense minister's remarks. After the dinner, during which he heard the main points of the remarks, he also refused to react. As long as I am here, I will not react, he told me. Then he thought for a moment and added: In fact, it may very well be that I will not react after I return home and read the full contents of the remarks, either. He did not want to say anything further, either for a recording or as background remarks.

In the meantime, Dr Burg arrived at the dinner at Blair House. I also asked for his reaction to Weizman's remarks.

[Burg] I have not heard the details. If what he said was not correct, it should not have been said at all. If it was correct, it could have waited 36 hours until the prime minister's return to Israel and not been given like a bouquet of flowers while we were still in Washington.

Party Reactions

TA170733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Here the defense minister's remarks, as could have been expected, caused shock and strong ferment in most of the parties. Most of the personalities are convinced that it will not be possible to avoid political shocks as a result of his remarks.

Here is our correspondent on party affairs, Amnon Nadav, to report on the reactions and the first developments expected on the political map.

[Nadav] In spite of recent expectations of what steps 'Ezer Weizman would take, surprise during the night was almost complete in both the coalition and opposition parties, mainly because of the timing--the Washington talks--and because of the opposition-type strength of the remarks made openly.

I have learned that the prime minister recently appealed to various coalition factions asking them to use their influence on 'Ezer not to resign and to warn him that he, the prime minister, was not interested in this. Various people, including Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, spoke with 'Ezer Weizman, and one of the Herut ministers asked Simha Ehrlich about the result only the day before yesterday. The latter said he had understood from what Weizman had said that he did not intend to rush to take steps, and, lo and behold, along comes the surprise of 'Ezer's aerial bombing, as one of the ministers phrased it.

Now people in the parties are convinced that there will be political shocks in the next few days and weeks. People in the opposition hope and are speaking almost with certainty about early elections. This is the case with Labor Party chairman MK Shim'on Peres and with the chairman of the Shay secretariat, MK Amnon Rubinstein. The coalition members reject the idea vigorously, but they believe that there will be shocks and other changes: for example, Minister Weizman's resignation from the government, either of his own free will or under the pressure of his party's decisions; maybe contacts by him with other parties and maybe additional changes in the composition of the parties and their personalities, for whom 'Ezer's moves will act as a catalyst.

In Herut, 'Ezer Weizman's party, there may be the first signs. Even today, in the debate by the Social and Economic Council with the participation of Minister David Levi, there will not be any decision until the return of the prime minister, who is the party's leader. But there are already people waiting with proposals to punish Weizman. Herut does not hold anybody by force. We have traveled a difficult path, and we will stand firm in the future even without Weizman, secretariat member MK Dov Shilansky said.

Among the Likud's partners, reactions are still being held up. The Liberals are busy with the internal elections, which will take place in another 10 days. In the NRP, there are no reactions. Opinions are divided just as they are among those supporting the government and those who want early elections. Shocks are expected at the end of the month from the coalition partners, the Democrats. The movement's council will then meet to discuss the continuation of their membership in the government, and there is no doubt that Weizman's statement will have a decisive affect, Secretary Yisra'el Granit thinks. It is difficult to persuade someone to support the government whose defense minister has expressed no confidence in it, he said.

The secretary of the elections now movement already rushed to suggest, in a cable to the defense minister during the night, that he join them and lead the movement, which wants the government's resignation and early elections.

Hurvitz Criticizes Weizman

TA171426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The finance minister says 'Ezer Weizman should draw the proper conclusions and resign from the government. In a lecture at the Tel Aviv Rotary Club Yiga'el Hurvitz said that if the defense minister criticizes the government and calls for early elections, he should draw the proper conclusions from this. It is impossible to live inside the house and beat its residents. Hurvitz said that, contrary to the impression created in the country, the government functions in both the political and economic spheres and is doing its best. He added that the timing of Weizman's remarks was wrong and it is impossible that the Likud's number-two man would make such remarks about the government.

Minister Levi Scores Remarks

TA171622 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] It is impossible to shell a movement from the outside and expect that its members stay passive inside. The defense minister should draw the necessary conclusions. These are the fierce remarks Minister Levi made in reaction to Weizman's statement on Moqed last night. Our correspondent Roni Rimon brings more of Minister Levi's remarks.

[Begin Levi recording] It is impossible to describe a graver act than an attempt to cause problems for a prime minister who has embarked on a national mission and is staying abroad to defend the interests which are most vital for the state's future. 'Ezer Weizman is entitled to and able to decide on his path, but cannot impose it on us. He cannot decide our path for us. [end recording]

Gaza Mayor Remarks

TA171623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa says that if Weizman leads the Israeli Government this may enhance the chances of peace. Weizman, he said, is the best Israeli he has ever met.

Peres Reacts to Statements

TA172045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Last night Weizman hinted that he was not opposed to considering joining forces with Labor's Shim'on Peres. What does Peres think of the Weizman statement. Reporter Daniel Heckle talked to the Labor leader in Tel Aviv this afternoon.

[Begin recording] Opposition leader Shim'on Peres welcomed Weizman's statement saying it would help bring about early elections. The Labor Party leader said a formal motion for new elections may be submitted when the Knesset reconvenes. Outside the Labor Party meeting Peres praised Weizman, but stopped short of offering him a position.

[Peres] I think Mr Weizman had the courage of his convictions. I believe Israel needs an early election. Mr. Weizman, as you know, is a member of the Likud Party. I am a member of the Labor Party and to the best of my knowledge he did not approach and ask to cross the line.

[Heckle] Is there room for him to be a defense minister [in an Alignment-led government]?

[Peres] You know I would not now commit myself to any distributions of the portfolios in the future government. It is simply too early.

[Heckle] The opposition leader said the Knesset may be asked to consider a formal motion that would dissolve Parliament rather than a motion of no-confidence. The Labor Party leader said Weizman had added to the pressure for early elections, but Peres said he did not need any more encouragement.

[Peres] I think the background and desire for early elections is already here. It will surely add to this very same direction.

[Heckle] What do you think will be the effect on all the parties, yours included, of his announcement?

[Peres] Well, my party does not need any more encouragement. As you know the polls are extremely favorable for our party. Should there be elections today, according to the public polls we would gain for the first time in the history of our country a complete majority. We may propose before the Parliment, when it is reconvened after the vacation, a formal act for having early elections.

[Heckle] Peres said the pressure for early elections was already present but Weizman's statement would add to it. The Labor Party was uncertain about Weizman's future but appeared confident about his own future. [end recording]

Further Details on Peres Reaction

TA172046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The chairman of the Labor Party, Shim'on Peres, does not rule out a possibility that Ezer Weizman would serve as defense minister if the Alignment forms a government. In an interview on television Peres emphasized he did not coordinate with Weizman on his interview on the Moqed program last night although he was not entirely taken by surprise. According to him there is a clear Knesset majority for early elections, but it is not clear whether all the supporters of this would be prepared to vote for a law dissolving the Knesset.

Levi Calls for Weizman Resignation

TA171923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Housing Minister David Levi has called on Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to resign. Speaking to the Herut Economic and Social Council Levi said that it is unacceptable for a member of the Cabinet to attempt to force his ideas on the government. He told the gathering that for some time he has worked to keep Ezer Weizman within the Herut movement, but he would no longer do so.

At the meeting many Herut members called on Weizman to resign.

Ehrlich Opposed to Resignation

TA172058 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich by Gil Sadan; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt][Question] Sir, if there is a tendency to remove Weizman from his post, what will your position be?

[Answer] I cannot conceive of such a proposal in the Likud movement. I view this as hypothetical and do not intend to comment on this. I absolutely reject this.

[Question] What happens if Weizman himself resigns?

[Answer] This is a different matter. I will try to persuade him not to do so.

[Question] Do you believe the government can exist without Weizman as defense minister?

[Answer] I do not believe the world stands on one man, with all the due respect, affection and appreciation I may have for anybody. However, I will do my best to persuade Weizman not to resign. I talked with my friend Ezer Weizman a few days ago. I know how his mind works. I do not think he is on the point of materializing the thoughts and intentions you are talking about.

Begin's Attitude Toward Weizman

TA220955 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Apr 80 pp 1,11

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzur and Avraham Tirosh]

[Excerpt] It has been learned that the predominant trend among leaders of the Knesset Herut faction--following a briefing by the prime minister--is to let Mr Weizman become so entangled in the fabric of his ties with other parties that he himself sets the date for his withdrawal from the Herut movement, to let this happen so it cannot be interpreted as his removal from the movement and so that he does not turn into a martyr and a politically persecuted element due to removal.

The heads of the faction have been convinced that the prime minister returned from Washington full of energy and initiative and intends to bring all his power and weight to bear on running the affairs of the government and the movement. Therefore, they prefer to leave the handling of this issue in Mr Begin's hands.

PAPERS COMMENT ON WEIZMAN-BEGIN DISPUTE, SOUTH LEBANON

TA220920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that it appears that the confrontation between the prime minister and the defense minister has ended because Mr Begin is putting off the discussion of the matter until Minister Weizman returns from the United States. The newspaper thinks that shelving the conflict means a victory for the defense minister. His power within the government will increase in comparison with Begin's.

MA'ARIV says that Israel should take action to calm the spirits in southern Lebanon. At the same time, it must launch fervent information campaigns in the countries that send soldiers to UNIFIL, after it has become clear that they slander Israel and even aid the terrorists.

MINISTERS CRITICIZE WEIZMAN'S ROLE IN ACHIEVING PEACE TREATY

TA221100 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 22 Apr 80 p 1

[By Sha'ul Schiff]

[Text] Following the meeting of the prime minister and the foreign and interior ministers with U.S. President Carter, senior ministers said at the end of the week that Defense Minister Weizman, in his optimistic reports, extremely exaggerated Egypt's tendencies in our region prior to the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The ministers claim that following the defense minister's reports on his talks with the Egyptian leadership in Egypt they were inclined to make concessions on vital issues. They claim that relying on Weizman's reports they believed Egypt would indeed avoid excessive pressures and involvement on the question of autonomy and the Judaea and Samaria settlements if the Sinai is returned to it. The ministers' assessment is that Egypt conducted a psychological warfare with Israel using "the private talks" held with Defense Minister Weizman.

A source close to Prime Minister Begin told our correspondent that one of the reasons why the defense minister is angry with Begin is apparently Begin's refusal to set up an autonomy security committee. Such a committee, said the source, may cause irreparable damage to Israel "if Generals 'Ali and Weizman run the security committee."

RALLY IN RAMALLAH PROTESTS USE OF 'EXCESSIVE FORCE'

TA151115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] This morning representatives of Ramallah's educational institutions and those of nearby Bi'r Zayt met in Ramallah to protest what was described as the military government's behavior toward the students and the educational institutions. Today there is an educational strike in Ramallah. Those attending the rally made serious accusations that security personnel had used excessive force at the teachers' training college in Ramallah and in dispersing student demonstrations in Bi'r Zayt. They claimed that the students had been struck by blows hard enough to break their limbs and that some of them had been hospitalized. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that one of the students, (Muhammad 'Amir), underwent surgery yesterday in an East Jerusalem hospital, and that three students are being treated in other hospitals.

The military government has completely denied some of the complaints, including one that the soldiers had used tear gas inside the classrooms and one that students had received knife injuries. These complaints were described as complete lies. In contrast to this, the military government confirmed that there had been use of force in dispersing the demonstration at the teachers training college, because the demonstration had been very violent and security personnel had also been injured by the students' violence.

This afternoon there will be another rally on this issue in Bayt Hanina, where mayors, public figures and student representatives will participate.

NEW PALESTINIAN MOVEMENT TO BE FORMED

TA211718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Palestinians in the West Bank and several Arab countries intend to establish a new movement, to be called the Palestinian Front for a Just Peace. This is reported by the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH. Our Cairo correspondent Ehud Ya'ari says the new movement does not intend to compete with the PLO, but to take positions similar to those of peace now in Israel. [as heard] Although the paper does not give details of who the initiators are, they are apparently people in the Arab world who have moderate views and who do not find room for expression within the existing frameworks because the PLO is under the aegis of the rejectionist front.

CURFEW IMPOSED ON DAYR AL-'ASAL STILL IN EFFECT

TA220908 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1030 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Hebron, 22 Apr--The curfew imposed on the village of Dayr al-'Asal on the Hebron-Beersheba road is still in effect this morning. The security forces' investigation of the serious incident that occurred on Independence Day between hundreds of the villagers and three IDF soldiers is still underway and so far 20 have been detained.

The village's mukhtars still maintain that they had thought the people were robbers and attacked them in order to capture them and hand them over to the police. This version was first mentioned in the first report on the incident by the ITIM Judaea and Samaria correspondent.

It should be noted that recently an armed gang of robbers has been operating in the area. It had taken herds of sheep, murdered villagers, stolen jewelry and money while breaking into houses at great risks. The inhabitants have complained to the military government and have even expressed their wish to establish a form of civil guard to capture the terrorizing gang. Another version of the reasons for the attack also exists. It maintains that the attack on the soldiers was planned.

Villagers Ask Military Help

TA221121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Municipal Council of Dura, in the Hebron hills, convened this morning for an urgent meeting because of the incident that occurred lastnight between IDF soldiers and the inhabitants of the adjacent village, Dayr al-'Asal. The municipality sent a cable to the military government, asking that the well-being of the inhabitants and their safety from the gang of robbers be assured.

The chairman of the Hebron Hills Farmers Union, Mustafa Dudin, has also sent a cable to the military government on this issue.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that the mukhtars of the villagers in the district and Mustafa Dudin have often warned the military government about the shaky security situation and demanded that it intervene in light of the police's impotence.

However, the intervention by the military governor did not help and the robbers have not yet been captured.

ASH-SHAK'AH TO TESTIFY BEFORE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

TA221123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Sahk'ah has been invited to testify before the UN Human Rights Commission. This has been reported by the East Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B. The newspaper adds that the chairman of the commission has said that ash-Shak'ah's appearance is essential to investigate the Israeli activities in the West Bank in the last few months.

At the time, th military government prohibited ash-Shak'ah from leaving for the United States to participate in a Palestinian conference.

The newspaper reports that yesterday the military government imposed a 1-hour long curfew on the al-Jalazun refugee camp due to a demonstration held by the inhabitants.

OAU MINISTERIAL MEETING BEGINS IN LAGOS 21 APR

AB210707 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A ministerial conference of the Organization of African Unity, OAU opens today in Lagos. The conference, which will last 1 week, is to prepare grounds for the economic summit meeting of the organization. The meeting of the heads of states begins on Monday, next week. It will discuss major economic problems facing the continent, including food production, energy matters, communications and unemployment. The African leaders will also review an economic policy adopted last year in Monrovia, Liberia, during their annual summit conference.

Nigerian Vice President's Address

AB212201 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The first economic ministerial meeting of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, has opened in Lagos. It is being attended by ministers responsible for finance and economic development in the continent. Observers from the various agencies of the United Nations are also attending the meeting, which follows two conferences recently concluded in Addis Ababa.

Addressing the opening session, the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, urged the delegates to give particular attention to programs intended to promote national and regional self-sufficiency in food production. He remarked that the low level of industrialization in Africa requires that urgent attention should now be given to measures designed to minimize the obstacles to industrial growth. Dr Ekwueme noted that since 1962, the OAU has recorded significant successes in dealing with the political problems of Africa and minimizing conflicts between member states.

Replying, the foreign minister of Mali, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, expressed the hope that the current meeting will make the continent less dependent on the developed countries.

At the meeting, the admission of Zimbabwe as the 50th member of the OAU was [word indistinct]. The ministerial meeting is to prepare the ground for the summit conference which begins in Lagos on Monday.

TANZANIA

NYERERE ADDRESSES NATION ON ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD181310 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0728 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Address to the nation on the occasion of Zimbabwe's independence by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, from the national stadium, Dar es Salaam--live]

[Excerpt] Brother chairman CCM branch secretary, Kinondoni, and brother countrymen; we thought it would be fitting for us Tanzanians on this day to join our colleagues in Zimbabwe in celebrating their independence.

The people of Zimbabwe will have problems to face. Let us not deceive ourselves, and I hope that they will not be misled into believing that all their problems are over since last night, when they lowered the British flag and hoisted their own. This is not so. One type of problem is over for them; but others will begin now. They actually have bigger problems than we had when we attained our freedom. They have moved out of a state of war. They have three armies and they must strive to integrate them into one army--and this is no easy task.

They have with them people who used to rule them arrogantly. They are not the same as those who ruled us. Those who ruled us left once they had lowered their flag. These people in Zimbabwe are not moving out; they are staying on there. They have a strong, savage neighbor who does not want to see them independent. He will use any means to stop them maintaining and consolidating their freedom. He will also do everything in his power to show that Africans cannot rule themselves. Therefore, our brothers there have many problems.

My hope is that the people of Zimbabwe will realize that they cannot build their country quickly--they will need patience and perseverance--and their government will not work miracles. All the evil done in that country over nearly a century will not be obliterated and come to an end; this is not possible.

We are true friends of Zimbabwe; and every sincere friend of Zimbabwe must understand that these people have come to the end of one period of problems and are now entering another. Because they are now free and their country has attained independence, they might be thought of as having such tremendous strength as to be able to work miracles both inside and outside the country. No, they do not have this ability. It is not fair for them inside the country to deceive themselves, nor is it fair for us outside to expect our Zimbabwean brothers to perform miracles. We must understand their situation. We cannot help them any further except by understanding their problems. And I hope that the people of Tanzania will understand the problems our brothers are facing and will not say that since today, when they hoisted their own flag, they have no more problems and can perform miracles in their own country. No, they cannot.

After saying this, I think it is proper to take this opportunity to express thanks to some colleagues. First, I want to thank all member states of the OAU, as they are the ones who established the machinery to continue with efforts to expand our freedom. So I take this opportunity to thank the OAU. [loud applause] It is not possible for all African states--I think there are now about 50 of them in all--to have an identical stand and help equally in assisting our brothers to liberate themselves.

Some will do a great deal to help; others will do less; while others again will be compelled to do even more as a result of their political situation, their geographical position, or because of their history. But the truth of the matter is that all the countries supported efforts to continue the liberation of our continent, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank all those concerned.

I wish to express my thanks to colleagues in the frontline states. We were in that position when Mozambique had not yet got its independence, but after the independence of Mozambique we ceased to be on the frontline. We were on the frontline because of our determination and the stand we had taken on the issue, but geographically we were not a frontline state. We did not sustain the great injuries that our colleagues sustained. Since independence the Zambians have not had the least opportunity to build their economy and consolidate their freedom. They have never had this chance. They attained their independence in 1964 and in 1965 UDI was declared [in Rhodesia], and since then they have had problems which have been increasing all the time until now. Actually these problems are not yet over. Zambia's problems still continue to this day because of Namibia.

Botswana is in a very difficult geographical situation because of the presence of the great enemy. And unlike other countries, it cannot look toward the north or elsewhere. They are badly squeezed by South Africa and have sustained great injuries since they attained their independence. But they have taken a firm stand.

When the people of Mozambique got their independence in 1974, South Africa showed signs of wanting to hold talks on the independence of Zimbabwe, and so on our part we strived to see if we might be able to help in talks that might have stopped a war. But this was not possible; Smith refused. And so in 1965 we were forced to start a war and wage it very vigorously. Mozambique suffered greatly and sustained heavy losses in people's lives and the destruction of property. We, therefore, wish to congratulate them and thank them for their sacrifices. [applause]

The Angolans, too, have problems which still continue. They share a common border with Namibia; and the South Africans have consistently used Namibia to throw Angola's independence and economy into complete disarray. But they have stood firm until this day, under the leadership of both Neto and Dos Santos. They have always remained resolute under the party, the MPLA. We also thank and congratulate them. [applause]

When Smith announced his sham independence, the British Government requested all nations in the United Nations to agree to impose economic sanctions on Rhodesia--that is Smith's Rhodesia. Subsequently, all the nations agreed and we approved those sanctions. I know some states looked for ways of violating them, but the sanctions nonetheless existed. We thank them all, and we thank the United Nations and its institutions for their efforts during the whole of this period, from 1965 to date, in strengthening the imposition of sanctions and for the many other ways in which they helped, thus enabling us to reach this day. We also commend and thank them. [applause]

I also wish to pay tribute to those countries which assisted us by providing arms. Our brothers in Zimbabwe deserve every commendation as they are the ones who fought the war and died in it, but they could not have fought with bows and arrows. They had to acquire modern weapons and be given proper training in the use of such weapons. There are countries that made this assistance available and we wish to thank them. In particular, I wish to express my extreme gratitude to the PRC [applause]; no one who was aware of our efforts to help our colleagues in the south should dare--it would not be proper--to thank Tanzania without expressing gratitude for the assistance we received in the form of weapons and expertise from our brothers in China. I, therefore, wish to commend them. [applause]

I also want to pay tribute to our brothers in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe--the Soviet Union and its allies. Right from the outset of the armed struggle they never stinted us; they did not deprive us of the movement of weapons, and without such weapons our colleagues would not have emerged triumphant. We thank our brothers in the Soviet Union and their allies and at the same time commend them. Let us join hands and rejoice with all those who helped us to reach this day.

We also thank the small countries in the nonaligned movement for their very firm stand at all the nonaligned movement's meetings, and also individual states for their assistance. The majority of those countries are not on the African Continent and as many of them were independent, supporting us was sometimes a threat to them since they are small countries. For such small countries, supporting us meant a threat to their own independence. But they did support us on this issue. We wish to thank and commend them. [applause]

We also wish to pay great tribute to and strongly commend our brothers in northern Europe, that is the Scandinavian countries. From the outset they had their own convictions--they would not give us arms. Whenever we sought arms from them, they declined to provide us with any. This was their stand and we fully appreciate it, but in many other peaceful ways they helped us tremendously and provided us with many forms of assistance. What we are celebrating today was to a very great extent made possible by the major assistance they gave. We, therefore, wish to thank and commend them for this.

On this day it would be improper not to pay tribute to my friends, the British. I mean that people must understand one other. I have quarreled with my friends, the British, in the past and I don't think it was possible to avoid such quarrels, for if you rule someone against his will, you are bound to quarrel with him. In the past there was friction between me and my friends, the British, and then things came to a head and we broke off relations with them in 1965. So we struggled along in this manner. Throughout the 15-year period we had disputes at Commonwealth meetings and in other forums; we came up against each other. Until the recent final hour we were in dispute. We were really doubtful of our friend's motives. We did not know what the real motives were. But we must pay tribute to them for we all have our parties and separate governments, each with its own principles, and when you have disputes they occur because your policies differ. But when we met the British Government and its leaders in Luskaka last year, we expected serious disagreement since each of us had stated his position and there was no doubt that our positions were different.

But Mrs Thatcher came to Lusaka and we sat and talked for hours on end and sometimes we held private meetings until we got to understand one other. This understanding gave birth to the London conference. And during the London talks there were many points of disagreement with our brothers in the PF, but we helped one other until we reached agreement. When their governor went to Rhodesia, we were surprised at what we saw, so we again got involved in a dispute. It was actually true: My friends did not want either Mugabe or the PF to win. They did not want this to happen; and what the government was doing made us doubtful, in that they could easily have sabotaged that victory. But elections were held; and we finally heard the result; and it was realized that the one they did not want to win was actually the victor. [applause]

So they accepted the outcome. My friends, the British, accepted this as a reality, albeit one they did not like. Now, is this not a gentlemanly act? They are the ones who conducted the elections and I feared they might sabotage them. But Mugabe was elected and the British accepted the outcome of the elections. That was an honest act.

Yesterday the whole process came to an end and everything now points to full British cooperation with the government of Zimbabwe. They have not shown the slightest signs of bearing a grudge against this person whom they did not want to win, saying: Now he has won, so to hell with him. No. There has been no such indication from them. Mugabe, for his part, has come to an understanding with them. They have both acted maturely and so I commend my friends, the British. [loud applause]

For their part, the fact that they agreed that we should hold elections--although they were misled into believing that Muzorewa would win--meant they were taking a risk and it transpired in the end that Muzorewa lost the elections. However, this was a courageous deed on their part; because Mrs Thatcher has some stubborn fellows in her party who were trying to persuade her to recognize the government of Muzorewa, saying that only that government should lead independent Zimbabwe. We advised her that it would not have been proper for her to do that--it would have been a blunder. So she agreed. This undoubtedly was a courageous and resolute deed.

I, therefore, wish to tell the people of Tanzania: We have never had a big dispute with any country as long as that dispute did not interfere with our independence and the independence of Africa.

Britain yesterday ended the problems of its empire. Empires have problems. They ended their problems peacefully yesterday and I must congratulate them on this. [very loud applause]

So I tell the people of Tanzania: We have no reason to quarrel with Britain. We have, in fact, every good reason to maintain and build a proper relationship with the British, my friends. [loud applause]

CHAD

FAN SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS POLITICAL, MILITARY SITUATION

AB211420 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Yaounde, 21 Apr (AFP)--On Monday, Mr Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, the commissioner of foreign affairs of Hissein Habre's FAN [Northern Armed Forces] and finance minister of the transitional national union government of Chad, declared that the current Chadian drama can only have a political settlement. Mr Mahamat Saleh Ahmat was thus reporting the FAN's view of the situation.

In a declaration to AFP in Yaounde, where he made a stopover on his way to Paris, Mr Mahamat Saleh said that the war, which has been tearing the country apart since 21 March, was imposed on us by the antinational coalition on Libya's payroll. The FAN, which is in a position of legitimate defense, foiled these diabolical plans.

Speaking of the military situation, the FAN official indicated that these forces control the whole of the African section of Ndjamena and are constantly improving their positions in the north and the west, contrary to the wrong reports given by the papers and radio.

On 8, 9 and 10 April, the Northern Armed Forces crushed 800 men of Col Abdelkader Wadel Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces, Mr Mahamat Saleh added. The FAN also retrieved important war material and documents that prove Kamougue's collusion with the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Mahamat Saleh continued. The FAN official also indicated that these documents prove that Libyan aircraft land men and war material daily in Moundou, a town in southern Chad.

In the political field, the FAN leader indicated that the antinational coalition, which is now breaking apart, is looking in vain for legitimacy. Obeying orders from Libya, the antinational coalition during the night of 21 March, attempted to kill members of the other factions, that is, the original FROLINAT of Dr Abba Siddick, the fundamental FROLINAT, the People's Liberation Movement of Chad [MPLT] and the UND, the Democratic National Union.

After indicating that the leaders of the fundamental FROLINAT and the MPLT are fighting together with the FAN, Mr Mahamat Saleh added that the UND leaders had publicly renounced the Libyan dictatorship.

The FAN official said that it is Goukouni's antinational coalition which bears responsibility for the coup de force that broke the Lagos agreement and brought about all that followed. In other words, Goukouni attempted a coup against his own government, despite the fact that the Lagos agreement does not provide any faction with complete legitimacy, he continued.

Mr Mahamat Saleh also denied allegations that the Northern Armed Forces are supplied arms by Egypt. This has been spread in order to allow Libya to interfere more directly in the conflict, he said.

Lastly, the FAN official revealed the presence of a great number of pro-Libyans in the entourage of the head of state, Goukouni Oueddei, and expressed the hope that Libya's daily intervention in Chadian affairs will be brought to an end as an urgent matter.

The FAN wants peace, he concluded. Military victory is impossible. No faction, even if it manages to take Ndjamena, will have peace throughout the country. Only a political solution can solve this tragic problem; and it is up to the Chadian people themselves to choose their future.

CONGO

PRESIDENT TO INAUGURATE 'IMPORTANT' NEW OIL FIELD

AB191338 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the republic will leave the capital this afternoon for Pointe Noire. According to our correspondent in Kouilou region, the president will go there to inaugurate a new oil deposit known as Likouala. The inauguration will take place within the next few hours. The results of the recent exploration for oil revealed important oil reserves in addition to the deposits already being exploited. The president's forthcoming trip demonstrates the role oil plays and will continue to play in the realization of our national development projects and the importance the political leadership attaches to economic problems.

POLITICAL BUREAU DISCUSSES UPCOMING LAGOS MEETING

AB191405 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Political Bureau presided over by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee, president of the republic and head of state and government, took place at 0900 today in Brazzaville. The meeting examined two important dossiers. The first concerns the preparation of the first economic summit conference of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU, which will take place soon in Lagos in Nigeria from 26 to 27 April this year. The holding of this special conference was decided during the 16th summit conference of the OAU held in Monrovia in Liberia in July 1979. The second and last dossier examined this morning concerned reorganization of the [word indistinct] group. The meeting ended at 1315.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE STRESSES STRONGER DISCIPLINE

AB191354 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The ordinary session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party ended yesterday at the People's Palace. The Central Committee expressed satisfaction about the efforts already made to improve working methods as well as about the relations of cooperation between the party's organizations. During the meeting, the Central Committee stressed the need to strengthen discipline in conformity with the party's constitution. It also decided to increase the action of the control organizations in the nation's economic and public life as a preventive measure.

GABON

PRIME MINISTER MEBIAME RETURNS FROM MOROCCO

AB210725 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Leon Mebiame, returned to Libreville on Saturday evening from his official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco. This visit was in reply to that made by his Moroccan counterpart, Mr Maata Bouabid, to Libreville some months ago. The prime minister's visit, which lasted about a week, from 14 to 19 April, was an occasion for strengthening and consolidating cooperation between Libreville and Rabat.

The prime minister and the delegation accompanying him signed agreements with Moroccan governmental authorities with the aim of giving a new (?impetus) to cooperation between our two countries. In the field of commercial exchange, Morocco will import 500,000 tons of our crude oil beginning next year. An agreement on maritime transport was also signed between our port in Libreville and that of Casablanca. The prime minister was also received in audience by the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II.

ZAIRE

ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ANGOLA MINISTERS TO DISCUSS RAILROADS

AB211150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1310 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 19 Apr (AZAP)--A tripartite meeting of ministers of transport of Zambia and Angola and the Zairian commissioner of state for transport and communication will take place in Lubumbashi from 20 to 25 April. The transport authorities of these three countries will examine problems encountered at the level of exploiting their respective rail networks, and they will also discuss matters relating to the Benguela Railway, which is important for a greater part of Zairian and Zambian exports. The Zairian delegation, which will be led by the state commissioner for transport and communication, citizen Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana, will also include the managerial staff of the National Railway Corporation of Zaire, SNCZ.

OFFICIAL NOTES ZAIRIAN PROPOSALS AT OAU SUMMIT

AB212226 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1350 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Citizen Ngandu Mwalaba, the director of African affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, stated to AZAP that the Zairian proposals at the sessions of the committee in charge of preparing the first African economic summit--set for 21 to 23 April, in Lagos--were based on the ideas of the president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], the president of the republic, which emerged from the extraordinary council of the OAU ministers, convened on the basis of his initiative in December, 1976. The main theme in the Zairian proposals is: The creation of an African common market aimed at economic integration and the development of inter-African commercial exchanges.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR IRAQ WITH MOBUTU MESSAGE FOR HUSAYN

AB212030 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1605 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Apr (AZAP)--The secretary of state for cooperation in the foreign affairs department, citizen Lengema Dulia, today left by air for Baghdad with a message from the founding chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. During his week's visit, citizen Lengema will have discussions with officials of the Iraqi foreign affairs department.

GHANA

VICE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

AB200806 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The vice president, Dr Degraft Johnson, returned to Accra yesterday from Salisbury after representing Ghana at Zimbabwe's independence celebration. Speaking to newsmen, he said the ceremony which was mainly on reconcilation and unity.

He said he discussed with Mr Mugabe matters of mutual interest, including possible future cooperation, exchange of personnel and technical cooperation. Dr Degraft Johnson said he expressed the Ghana Government's willingness to accept Zimbabwe students for training in Ghanaian higher institutions. They also discussed the question of diplomatic representation; and it was agreed that Ghana's high commissioner to Zambia will, in the interim, be accredited to Zimbabwe until Ghana opens a high commission in Salisbury.

Dr Degraft Johnson said he also had discussions with other personalities who attended the celebrations. These included the Prince of Wales, the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, the Austrialian prime minister, Mr Fraser, as well as President Zia of Pakistan and the Indian prime minister, Mrs Ghandi. He also met President Shagari of Nigeria, and the second vice president of Sierra Leone. Dr Degraft Johnson said the trip was, on the whole, a very useful one and he wished Zimbabwe prosperity in the future.

At a news conference in Salisbury just before his departure, Dr Degraft Johnson recalled the bonds of friendship and solidarity that had existed between Ghana and Zimbabwe over the years. He said Ghana started giving moral and material support to Zimbabweans from the beginning of their independence struggle. The vice president said it is, therefore, the desire of the government of Ghana that on Zimbabwe's attainment of independence, the bonds of friendship between the two countries should be further strengthened.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD201945 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, has just arrived in Maputo. He was met at Mavalane airport by President Somora Machel. Also present at Mavalane airport to welcome the distinguished guest were members of the permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO party, the Council of Ministers and the diplomatic corps accredited in Maputo. The prime minister of Guyana is visiting our country at the invitation of President Samora Machel within the framework of the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

MINISTER SPEAKS ON OAU MEETING: DEPART FOR LAGOS

AB210819 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A 2-day extraordinary OAU summit on economic development in Africa opens in Lagos, Nigeria, on the 28th of this month.

A high-powered government delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Isaac Chinebuah, left Accra yesterday to attend the Council of Ministers meeting, which opens today. The other members of the delegation include the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Amon Nikoi, the minister of industry, science and technology, Mr Vincent Bulla, and the deputy minister of transport and communication, Mr Nunoo.

Briefing newsmen soon before their departure, Dr Chinebuah said the Council of Ministers is expected to do the preparatory work between today and the 26th of this month. He said the ministers will look at the economic problems facing Africa, the continent, and try to come out with proposals or recommendations for the consideration of heads of states and government at their 2-day summit.

Dr Chinebuah said Ghana has a significant role to play in this particular conference in accordance to the principles of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. He said Ghana is already engaged in subregional projects such as the CIMAO [Cement Company of West Africa] cement project with Togo and the Ivory Coast. This will enable her to contribute effectively in the debates of the meeting. The foreign affairs minister also mentioned Ghana's supply of electricity to Togo and Benin, as well as the establishment of permanent joint commissions of cooperation with a number of West African states. He said it is in this light that the president's recent visit to neighboring countries should be viewed. This he said, is because the visit afforded the president the opportunity to meet and get to know brothers heads of states at a personal level before this extraordinary summit. Dr Chinebuah added that this summit and the OAU conference to be held in Freetown in July are significant since they will enable the heads of state to discuss current economic problems and other issues facing the OAU.

FRG ENVOY URGES GREATER SELF-RELIANCE FOR NATION

AB180830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The West German ambassador to Ghana, Mr Herbert Weil, has said, no amount of foreign aid could help the country solve its economic problems, if the people are not determined to help themselves. He, however, noted that at present, Ghana needs support in many ways and promised his government's readiness to assist in any field possible. Mr Weil was speaking in Accra yesterday, during a courtesy call on the greater Accra regional minister, Mr Toto. He says he is aware of the problems facing the city. Replying, Mr Toto said other areas where the country needs assistance is in the establishment of settlement farms for the youth. It was because of the flight of youth from the rural to the urban areas in search of jobs, the populatinn of Accra now stands at about 1.3 million.

PRISON OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN JAIL BREAK

AB211748 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Twelve prison officers who were directly or indirectly connected with the escape from prison of George Amoah have been arrested and are assisting the police in their investigations. This was announced at a news conference in Accra today by the minister of interior, Dr Ekow-Daniels. He said a group of prison officers carefully planned, executed and covered up the escape of Amoah, who was serving a sentence of 14 years penal labor at the Nsawam prison. Amoah is the former director of GEA and associates.

Giving the facts of the escape, Dr Ekow-Daniels said it took place at about 2:30 pm on Friday, the 18th of this month near the Korlebu teaching hospital in Accra, where Amoah was being escorted by a prison sergeant in a prison van to be attended to by a doctor. He said the news of his escape was not reported to the police and the prison authorities at Nsawam said they were not aware of the escape until dawn the following day. The minister said there is a procedure governing the granting of permission for AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] prisoners to leave the prison for medical examination. He said Nsawam prison authorities should apply for permission from the acting director of prisons in Accra, who should also clear it to the Ministry of Interior. This, he said, was not done. Dr Ekow-Daniels said Amoah was placed in the care of one officer, contrary to regulations. He added that at lock-out time, the total number of prisoners recorded for the Friday evening tallied with the number certified earlier in the morning. He said that [name indistinct] was in possession of 2,000 cedis and 3,000 U.S. dollars given to an agency by one of the 12 arrested prison officers as being his share of the reward [as heard]. Meanwhile, George Amoah has been declared a wanted person and the IGP [Inspector General of Police] has been instructed to prepare a warrant for his rearrest. His passport has been withdrawn.

ECHO: NATION'S RECOVERY RETARDED BY RUMORS, INSTABILITY

AB201240 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Extracts from the weeklies]

[Excerpts] The ECHO is distressed that despite Dr Limann's promise of open government and participatory democracy when he took office, many things are still being kept from the people. The ECHO refers particularly to the several reports of attempted coups, about which the government has to date only issued a statement on the arrest and detention of those involved. This silence, the paper says, is responsible for the suggestion by an MP that Ghana should enter into military pact with a foreign country to nip in the bud of any future coup.

The ECHO makes it clear that there will be no peace when people live in constant fear of violence and bloodshed. It emphasizes that it is the fear and rumors of coups which is the great retractor in retarding the country's recovery. For under this situation, where one is haunted by the likelihood of having one's throat cut, no one can plan for the future. In the same way, no donor, however generous, will exist in a country in which it is impossible to be sure what will happen any day. It accepts that Ghana can recover from the hardship it is passing through; but first it needs social and political stability, and above all peace, without which ever material prosperity may turn to dust and ashes.

The ECHO reminds members of the armed forces that the country cannot afford bloody solutions to human problems, as coups in the country have only brought bloodshed, untold misery and bitterness among the population. It says those who are not happy about how things are being done should study the situation and stand and express their opinion.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT HAILS CALM AFTER CLASH WITH MAURITANIANS

AB211110 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Apr 80 p 1

["After the Yopougon Incidents"--FRATERNITE MATIN headline]

[Text] The president of the republic is pleased with the way in which the Ivorians responded to his call for calm following the clashes between a few of our fellow countrymen and a few Mauritanian nationals. Our fellow countrymen have in fact shown their political maturity by overcoming their anger and indignation, thus making it possible for us to arrest those who seize any opportunity to loot and engage in banditry.

Thus, these last two nights we have been able to arrest and imprison about a 100 individuals of different nationalities: Ivorians, Upper Voltans, Malians, Guineans, Senegalese, Nigerians and Nigerois. They will be tried before the law.

The president of the republic insists on praising Ivorians, who, through their own initiative, watched over the goods which they have lent to their brother Mauritanians who have been living in the Ivory Coast for several years, as well as their personal security. However, the president goes on to recommend that our people be extremely vigilant in order to prevent the gangsters from soiling the good reputation of our country.

The Mauritanians who voluntarily sought government protection will return to their homes between now and Monday. The police and the state police force will continue to watch over their goods.

It is our wish that in future no one will give himself the right to take the law into his own hands and that in all circumstances all will confidently approach the judicial authorities if they feel their rights to liberty or life have been violated.

LIBERIA

NEW DEFENSE MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

AB211632 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, has announced new appointments within the Ministry of Defense. A release from the Ministry of Defense said the newly appointed government officials are:

Anthony P. (Togba), deputy minister for administration; Lt Col Edward (Kamosa), co-deputy minister of defense for operations; Maj Thomas (Kessely), assistant minister of defense for militia affairs; and Lt Col S.Y. (Kapites), assistant minister of defense for coast guard affairs.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL RESUMES TRIALS OF FORMER OFFICIALS

AB211360 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The five-man military tribunal, which is trying former officials of the deposed Tolbert government, has resumed sitting in Monrovia following a 1-day break. According to the act of high treason under which the former officials are being tried, the officials will be considered guilty if they are found to have impeded the fair distribution of wealth to their fellow citizens by selfishly accumulating it for themselves through rampant corruption.

Former Budget Director

AB220728 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The trial of former government officials by the military tribunal resumed in Monrovia yesterday with former budget director Frank Steward pleading not guilty to charges of high treason, rampant corruption, misuse of public office and the abuse of civil and human rights. Mr Steward said he served the Liberian Government for 28 years in his capacities as civil servant inspector at the Foreign Ministry, permanent secretary at the then Treasury Department, and finally as director of budget.

He said in those capacities no money passed through his hands, unless used in [word indistinct] as budget director. He said his responsibility was only to put together the budgets for the various government ministries and agencies. On his property and possession, Mr Steward disclosed that he has four houses, one supermarket, 28 plots in Monrovia and one farm in (?Sodi).

He said one of the houses was leased to government to be used by the forestry development authority. Asked whether it was proper for a government official to lease a building to the government in which he served, the former budget director said that was the system in operation at the time. He said he intended to lease the building to an embassy, but upon completion, the late Chief Justice A.D. Wilson (?pressed) him to lease it to the government. He said: How can anyone say no to a government?

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER ARRESTED IN MONROVIA

AB212210 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The commanding general of the armed forces of Liberia, Col [name indistinct] today arrested a former minister of defense, Harry (Beni), on Central Street in Monrovia. He is currently detained at the Barclay training center. According to Col [name indistinct], the former defense minister allegedly misused public funds during his tenure of office and was later relieved of his portfolio by the late president for malfeasance and corruption. Meanwhile, a massive hunt is still going on for the arrest of William Jarbo, leader of the insurgents that ambushed and killed a fellow commander, Isaac Juwor, in (Gbakara) last week.

AFP: REBEL LEADER LOCATED, TO BE ARRESTED WITHIN 2 DAYS

AB211705 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 21 Apr 80

[By Jean Paul Dufour]

[Text] Monrovia, 21 Apr (AFP)--The leader of the soldier's rebellion against the new regime in Liberia has been located and should be arrested within two days, armed forces commander Staff Sergeant Thomas Quiwinkpa said today.

Major William Jarbo led an ambush in the Liberian countryside last Monday in which the new regime's artillery commander Colonel Isaac Juwor and brother of the new head of state, Sgt. Samuel Doe, was killed.

The 36 members of the ambush force had been arrested, said Sgt. Quiwinkpa, who is a member of Liberia's new ruling military People's Redemption Council.

The rebels had switched their support to the government, had been disarmed and were now in the Barclay training center, the capital's main military camp, but had not been imprisoned, he said.

According to the commander, Major Jarbo now had only two other men with him, having himself killed several of his partisans, and was living by robbing Lebanese traders in the region. Major Jarbo was in the Kakata region, northeast of Monrovia, as was Benedict Tolbert, son of President William Tolbert who was killed in the coup d'etat earlier this month, and who is also being hunted, Sgt. Quiwinkpa said.

William Jarbo, a major in Liberia's elite strike force who attended the American U.S. Ranger school, is regarded as one of the most capable of Liberia's army officers. He is also well-known in sporting circles as a footballer. We even think that he might have been one of the instigators of the coup d'etat, one young Liberian close to the government told AFP. Unfortunately, he was too close to the ruling bourgeoisie whose interests he shared.

Sgt. Quiwinkpa also said during the interview that there probably would not be any more executions of looters. Monrovia was calm now and the authorities would only arrest looters and stop them harming the new state. He added that prisoners were fed every day and that he was taking personal care that they were not ill-treated.

Meanwhile, the criminal investigation department has launched an intensive hunt for several dangerous criminals who took advantage of the coup d'etat to escape, the department's assistant police director Peter C. Thomas said in an interview today in the official newspaper the NEW LIBERIAN.

Traders and businessmen in the Monrovia region had reported looting damage totalling 1,099,000 dollars and 81 cars had been reported stolen, he said.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ORDERS RELEASE OF 12 OFFICERS

AB211910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Twelve officers of the engineering division of the Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL, detained at the Barclay training center in Monrovia, were today ordered released by the commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Thomas Quiwinkpa. The 12 officers were arrested and detained at the [word indistinct] shortly after the April 12 coup that toppled the Tolbert regime.

PRC PLEDGES CONTINUED COOPERATION, EXPRESSES SUPPORT

AB211920 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The People's Republic of China this morning pledged continued cooperation with Liberia and also promised to carry out all technical agreements between Liberia and the People's Republic of China, a Foreign Ministry release said. The Chinese ambassador, Wang Rensan, gave the assurance when he called on Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews, at his office to express support for the endeavor of the People's Redemption Council to bring a better life to the Liberian people. Foreign Minister Matthews assured the ambassador of the gratitude of the people of Liberia for the level of Chinese assistance to Liberia's development program and urged an increase not only in technical assistance but also in cultural cooperation.

Also calling on Foreign Minister Matthews today at the Foreign Ministry were the British ambassador and the ambassador of the Republic of Korea. Both ambassadors pledged continued cooperation and a further strengthening and expanding of relations between their countries and Liberia.

MALI

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT OPENS FIRST ORDINARY SESSION

AB212230 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] This morning at the People's Hall, the National Assembly began its first ordinary session for 1980. The importance of the opening session was enhanced by the presence of members of the Central Executive Bureau of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and cabinet members. The agenda of the session includes two major points. They are the conveying of bills of laws, submitted by the government, to the National Assembly and miscellanous issues. Mr Amadou Sangare, president of the National Assembly opened the deliberations of this session. [begin Amadou Sangare recording]

I am very happy to express our gratitude to you for your presence here which enhances the brightness of this traditional opening ceremony of the first ordinary session of the National Assembly for the year 1980.

Our world is one of profound changes. Today's Mali is a huge national renovation site. Our sectors of development are multiplying. All means are being used to increase the country's means of production with a view to promoting a better life for Malians. Our enemies are much more bent on our ruin. They multiply their attempts to instill and maintain doubts among the people; they overstate our difficulties in order to make them appear insuperable; they use all means to demoralize our people and disrupt our national unity by demobilizing the social strata with a view to slowing our progress. In addition to this pernicious action undertaken by our enemies from outside, there are maneuvers underway by our detractors [internally]. To hide their sordid aims, they pretend to share their unfounded concern with our uninformed militants; by so doing, they cast confusion among them, which is harmful to our policy of reconciliation and economic recovery. Some of our sons are being deceived into serving their aims unconsciously. So, the sacred duty of a militant in the current political situation is to become aware of this. In the face of this situation, the role of the militants--especially that of members of Parliament, as representatives of the people--is unequivocal.

Dear colleagues, you are all aware of the importance of the prize at stake, because you have no doubt about the outcome of the struggle. Our first session is being held a week before the closing session of the meeting of the National Council. In addition to the resolutions which we are going to make, we will show through our objectivity that the National Assembly is determined to provide Mali with modern laws capable of promoting our economic and social development. For passing a law implies that the lawmaker is fully aware of all consequences that the law may bring about. As a matter of fact, we have to make laws for everybody knowing that they will endure for a long period. Without weakness or complacency, we will examine bills of law and we will decide on their appropriateness in total independence and with honesty, conscience and firmness.

Before closing I want to pay a special tribute to the secretary general and head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, for his calmness and perspective in the face of the disturbances which our country has just experienced, and for the self-mastery with which the National Council, under his enlightened leadership, gave a new and invigorating breath to the party. [end recording]

SENEGAL

SENGHOR REVIEWS ECONOMIC CRISIS IN ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

AB200630 Dakar LE SOLEIR in French 8 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Address to the nation by Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor on national independence anniversary]

[Excerpts] Senegalese men and women, foreign guests and friends living among us:

Nineteen years ago, on 3 April 1961, I was rejoicing--along with you--over the recovery of our independence. The gay drumbeats and the brisk march past of both our youth and our national army put rhythm into our march toward the future: that of the entire development of the Senegalese people as a nation.

As a journalist of JEUNE AFRIQUE recently noted, the "African festival is over." As a matter of fact, that African festival, which was an easy triumph, is all over, but our joy on the occasion of this 20th [as published] anniversary of our national independence is not. Our joy has become much greater, even though since 1974, since the second world crisis of this century, we have faced serious and numerous difficulties.

I will start with an analysis of these difficulties. Then I will explain how our government wants to overcome them. Before I talk--as is the custom--about the national armed forces and youth, as 4 April will more particularly be their festival.

As you are aware, this crisis is more serious for us Senegalese than that of 1929, which was partially the cause of the Second World War. In fact, this crisis has had harmful effects at three levels--on the international, the Sudan-Saharan and the Senegalese levels.

Let us begin with the international situation, I mean the economic, financial and social situation. For OECO, which is expert in these matters, the years 1980 and 1981 will be the most difficult years ever since 1945. Since last year inflation, which is an appropriate barometer for measuring the terms of exchange, has risen easily beyond the 10 percent per year mark, formerly thought of as fatal, and has now reached 15-18 percent per year. The governments of industrialized countries have publicly admitted that, if inflation does not decrease, the purchasing power of their citizens will become stagnant at best. This means that the situation of developing countries, facing imported inflation and deterioration of the terms of exchange, can only be worse. When I say "developing countries" I ought to say "developing non-oil-producing countries."

Now then, these countries are twice hit by the new oil crisis. On the one hand, their oil bills have doubled in 1979; on the other hand, the prices of the other manufactured goods they import have risen very high, while the prices of the raw materials they export have dropped. In addition to this, the funds they need more now than ever to finance their equipment and make up their commercial deficits are becoming rare, especially since interest rates are soaring this year.

But let us consider the third level, that of Senegal itself, which suffers two handicaps. First, great investment efforts have been made these past few years. There is also, cycle of drought which has been prevailing since 1966. So, out of the 20 years of our independence, we have suffered drought for 10 years, during which we lost between one-third and two-thirds of our crops. The miracle is that in spite of this calamity, the economy of our country has not sunken. But I do not believe in the existence of miracles. I will soon explain why.

The effects of this three-fold environment account for the difficulties that our country has faced and which caused the prime minister, Mr Abdou Diouf, to present his middle-term economic and financial recovery program. Essentially, these difficulties take concrete form in the imbalance in our financial and also our economic situation. Similarly, the deficit of our exports in comparison to our imports was some 30 billion [currency not specified] in 1979. This deficit accounts largely for that of our balance of payments, which reached some 38 billion the same year.

Beside these negative results, which are--once more--due to the three-fold environment I have mentioned, there are some positive results, which are the fruit of methodical efforts, organization, and our rigor in managing and programming.

In the meantime, our annual income per inhabitant has risen from $160 to $450 in 20 years, placing our country third in French-speaking Africa after Gabon and the Ivory Coast, which both have the advantage of not suffering from drought as we do. On the other hand, industry in 1978 represented 28 percent of our gross internal production, which made Senegal if not the richest, at least the most industrialized country in Francophone black Africa. We still are.

That is not all. The Senegalese Government managed to achieve a surplus of 6 billion in its budget for the two previous financial years, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979, in addition to 8 billion saved on the last financial year, which has made a large contribution to financing expenditures on equipment worth 12 billion.

In order to throw light once again on this triple environment, with emphasis placed on the Senegalese situation, I would like to talk to you briefly about the medium-term economic and financial recovery plan, after discussing it for a long time at the economic and social council meeting on 26 March.

What is the purpose of the recovery plan? Essentially, it is to efficiently cross the difficult 1980-1981 period; more precisely, to lessen the three imbalances that I have just talked to you about. It is not a matter, and I stress it, of sacrificing development--not even growth--for equilibrium or for stability.

Not only have we been faced by an economic crisis since 1974, but we have faced an equally severe if not worse world political crisis. You remember very well that since the end of the Indochina War, in 1973, the Euro-American war between the West and the East, particularly that between the two superpowers, was transferred at least in part from Asia to Africa, making our continent a victim of antagonistic imperialisms. We were lucky to have created an army, which is rightly considered a good army. First, it is an army loyal to the national idea, that is, to the constitution that the Senegalese people have freely chosen through a referendum, and though that idea it is loyal to the president of the republic, head of the army. It has always obeyed the law, which expresses the wish of the nation. This army is not only loyal; it is disciplined and obedient to its hierarchical heads in the true freedom of the citizen. This was clearly seen in Shaba and in Lebanon, and it adds to this virtue a third, which is its theoretical and scientific education in schools of international standard, and its training. Finally, rooted in its Senegalese characters, it cultivates the two major virtues of courage and honor as its proud motto demand: "We are killed, but not dishonored." It is not by mere coincidence that the United Nations has often called on this army of Jom, of Kersa and of Mun.

The government is drawing up a plan to restructure the national army to increase its effective strength, to perfect its organization and render its operation more efficient. Concerning the effective strength, it is increasing numbers in proportion to the increase in our budget. At the same time, and precisely due to its national and human virtues, in addition to its military tasks, our army will plan a larger role in the training and education of youth.

This brings me back to the Senegalese youth, to those who will assume full responsibility for managing the nation during the year 2000. Among nations that devote the most attention and credit to their youth, Senegal places in the top group. To notice this, one only has to read the figures. I will only mention two here. The Senegalese state devoted more than 30 percent of its education budget to training and culture. I stress that in developed countries the percentage is between 23 and 25 percent. Last year, in 1979, the number of baccalaureates increased 15 times, as compared to 1960.

Certainly, youth is faced with the problem of employment. The government has not ceased thinking about it since independence. I came back to this problem during the most recent ministerial council meetings. Among the posts in the public service, the government will record all those that should be occupied normally by graduates from faculties of great professional schools. On the other hand, I will preside over an interministerial council this year that will reorient technical and professional education to a more efficient training of foremen and skilled workers. In effect, we do not have enough foremen, and above all not enough skilled workers for our engineers.

It remains a fact that the most serious economic and social problem at this end of the decade is the fight against desert enc achment. Only success in this fight will permit us to provide adequate employment for our young men and women in the physically and morally healthy atmosphere of our countryside. That is why, in the fourth plan, the government will draw up a sectional plan parallel with the long-term plan until the end of 2020. When we will have built about 13 dams, either on our own or with our neighbors, which will enable us to irrigate about 500,000 hectares in double cultivation. Then, we will have attained self-sufficiency in food production, and we will have saved our country from desert encroachment at the same time, thanks to the reforestation program.

In the latter field, we will have to plant not 3,000 to 4,000 hectares but 10,000 hectares of trees every year. Only when the forest covers 30 percent of our territory will we have won a victory.

Fellow Senegalese, foreign guests and friends who live with us, as you know, the undertaking to which I invite you rests on real deeds. It demands a great effort. But this effort, with clear planning and systematic work, is within the reach of our desired. These wishes should only be welded together with faith in our country, Senegal: a generous land because it is courageous and hardworking.

SIERRA LEONE

DPRK, ALBANIA, HUNGARY CABLE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AB191210 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] As Sierra Leone prepares to celebrate its ninth republican anniversary tomorrow, the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, DPRK, Kim Il-song, has sent a message of congratulation to President Siaka Stevens. President Kim Il-song said he believed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Sierra Leone and the DPRK will be further developed to the mutual benefit of both countries. He further wished President Stevens and all Sierra Leoneans greater successes in the struggle for the country's prosperity.

President Haxhi Lleshi of Albania, in his message to President Stevens, conveyed best wishes for the continued development of Sierra Leone and success for the people. Also congratulating President Stevens and all Sierra Leoneans is President Pal Losonczi of Hungary, who wished for continued success and prosperity of Sierra Leone.

TOGO

PRESIDENT RECEIVES BENINESE MINISTER OF INTERIOR

AB211745 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the republic and founding president of the rally of the Togolese people, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received in audience Mr Vincent Guezodje, minister of the interior and public security and member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin. Mr Guezodje was introduced into the office of the president of the republic by the member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior, Mr Kpotivi Lacle. After the audience, Mr Guezodje told newsmen that he had brought a message from the Beninese president, His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, to his brother and friend President Gnassingbe Eyadema. [begin recording]

I would simply point out that, within the framework of the ties of fruitful and effective cooperation existing between the Beninese people and their Togolese brothers, President Kerekou has sent me on a special mission to his brother and friend, President Eyadema, with whom I have just held talks on the cooperation between the people of our two countries. In addition, we discussed issues bearing on the situation prevailing on the African Continent, especially in our subregion. The issues with which the message deals involves the cooperation and the consultation which were established by the two heads of state between themselves.

[Question] Apart from the message which you conveyed, I gather that you discussed various issues with the head of state. Could you briefly tell us what you talked about?

[Answer] About various major issues. For I am with my brother and friend, my colleague Kpotive Lacle. I must pay a call on him, which is to be followed by a working session aimed at strengthening the cooperation between Benin and Togo and also in the sphere of security so that our common enemies cannot infiltrate into our (?security) system.

UPPER VOLTA

LAMIZANA RETURNS FROM KUWAIT, GIVES STATEMENT

AB212055 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The head of state, Gen Sangoule Lamizana, returned home this afternoon following a 3-day working visit to Kuwait. He was received on arrival by the prime minister, members of the government and the diplomatic corps, members of parliament, heads of departments and permanent undersecretaries. He was interviewed by the press: [begin recording]

[Lamizana] First of all, I should like to tell you that we have had relations with Kuwait for a long time now. They have existed for 10 years now. Kuwait has participated in some of our economic projects. I undertook this working visit at the invitation of his highness Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad As-Sabah. It was aimed at putting into concrete form a number of financing projects which have been in suspense and have not found a solution for some months now. I should have undertaken this visit immediately after my return from Saudi Arabia, but this was not possible. It is only now that the amir of Kuwait has asked me to visit his country in order to examine the situation rapidly. I can tell you that the results of my visit are excellent; Kuwait promised to finance the projects it examined in the past, as well as some new projects including the drilling of some wells.

Apart from our country's economic situation, we also examined the international situation and particularly the situation prevailing in the Middle East and Africa. We expressed the hope that peace will return as soon as possible so that our countries may resolutely tackle their main objective of economic development and the well-being of our peoples. These cannot be achieved in the atmosphere of violence and threats now prevailing in the whole world.

[Question] How important do you think are the contributions which the oil-producing Arab countries can make to Africa's development?

[Answer] I examined this matter with the amir of Kuwait who is fully aware that the Arab countries should turn resolutely toward the African countries and help them in their economic development. I think this assistance will be given. [end recording]

ANGOLA

SOUTH AFRICAN WARPLANE REPORTEDLY SHOT DOWN BY ANGOLA

LD211129 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Apr 80 EA

[Text] A South African Air Force Impala fighter bomber has been shot down by anti-aircraft batteries of the Peoples Republic of Angola. This was revealed yesterday by an Angolan newspaper. According to the same source, the South African aircraft was shot down in Cunene Province, southern Angola, when violating that country's airspace from occupied Namibia.

MILITARY OPERATION FREES 780 PEOPLE HELD BY FNLA

LD211146 Luanda Domestic Service in Por uguese 0530 GMT 21 Apr 80 CA

[Text] Seven hundred and eighty compatriots who were in the hands of UPA [Union of Angolan Peoples] FNLA puppets in the area of Quissulo, Nova (Kebemba) municipality in Uige Province, have been freed following a joint military operation by FAPLA [People's Armed Front for the Liberation of Angola] and the ODP [People's Defense Organization], which lasted 45 days and 7 hours and was under the command of the chief of staff of the first region, Lt Col Filipe Neto (Dimbondua).

A team from the national information media left for the area a few days ago to view the site and the general conditions of the people, as well as to make on-the-spot observation of how FAPLA and the ODP carried out the operation. They also intended to cover the symbolic act of the handing over the people to the provincial governor of Uige, Comrade (Lanvo Emanuel Norma).

The 780 compatriots who have already been evacuated from the Quissulo area by helicopter--the only possible means of access to that area--lived (?asphyxiated) for a number of years by the enemy propaganda in an area consisting of mountains and thick forest and with difficult access. The military operations took place between the rivers (Chiluanda) and Lua, Loge and Calambinga (?areas) and their successful results demonstrate the high level of discipline and fighting of the FAPLA and the ODP.

CHADIAN DELEGATION DELIVERS MESSAGE TO DOS SANTOS

AB211855 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Chadian delegation, led by the permanent undersecretary at the presidency, (Gamar Ouled), left Luanda yesterday for home after a stay of 48 hours in the People's Republic of Angola. He was a bearer of a message to President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos from his Chadian counterpart, President Goukouni Oueddei.

Before his departure, (Gamar Ouled) declared that if all the Chadian military factions are prepared to take part in the Lagos conference, this is due to the initiative of President Goukouni Oueddei aimed at putting an end to the war in Chad.

The special envoy of President Goukouni Oueddei made a statement to the Angolan press.

[Begin Gamar recording] My comrade and I--I am a member of the Revolutionary Council of the popular armed forces--have been entrusted with a double mission to Angola. First, to deliver a message from President Goukouni Oueddei to his comrade and counterpart, President Dos Santos, and also to take the opportunity of our stay to brief the Angolan authorities on the reasons which have recently led our country to be involved in war once again. As you are aware, a transitional union government was formed as a result of the Lagos Accord which followed the conference for peace and national unity. This government has the mission, on one hand, of applying all the clauses contained in the said agreement and organizing free elections within a period of 18 months. The French troops were to be withdrawn after the formation of the transitional national government. I am somewhat worried because I must speak as a member of both the government and the popular armed forces. You see, our movement led the struggle since 1966 under the leadership of Comrade Secretary General Ibrahim (Abadjah). The (?objectives) of our movement were clear: to put an end to imperialist domination and set up a democratic and popular regime. These were the objectives of the Chadian struggle for the past 14 years. [end recording]

The permanent undersecretary was seen off at the airport by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Venancio da Moura, and the permanent undersecretary at the presidency of the Angolan Republic [name indistinct]. It must be mentioned that, during his stay in Angola, (Gamar Ouled) was received in audience by the chairman of the MPLA labor party and president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MAPUTO FOR 5-DAY VISIT

LD201627 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Mozambique on a 5-day visit. The Chinese official was met on arrival in Maputo this morning by Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique foreign minister.

Talks Begin

LD211544 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Talks between delegations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the PRC, led respectively by foreign ministers Joaquim Chissano and Huang Hua, opened in Maputo this morning.

Addressing the opening session, the Mozambique foreign minister said that we are in a new phase of national reconstruction, consolidation of our independence and economic development. He added that the Chinese delegations visit will enable it to understand our present situation and will also make it possible for us to familiarize ourselves with China's situation, thus finding ways of strengthening our economic cooperation. Joaquim Chissano also said that the two countries will study ways of promoting our region's economic development as part of the fight against imperialism and creating a new international economic order.

Referring to the Chinese delegation's participation in the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, Minister Chissano said that this was demonstrative of the support the PRC had been giving to the struggle of oppressed peoples, particularly those of southern Africa. Minister Joaquim Chissano added: Now that we have celebrated the victory of the peoples of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, we are certain that some day we shall celebrate the victory of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

MACHEL, GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER BEGIN TALKS

LD211859 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Talks between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana began at the party's national headquarters in Maputo this morning. The delegations are headed by President Samora Machel and the Guyanese prime minister, Forbes Burnham, who arrived in the Mozambique capital yesterday afternoon.

Shortly before the talks began, the Guyanese head of state, accompanied by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the party's permanent political committee and secretary for economic policy, had a meeting at the visitors' lounge in the Maputo city hall with members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique. During the ceremony the Zambian ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps, Rankin Sikasula, hailed the visit by the Guyanese head of state and later proposed a toast to the victory of the Zimbabwean people and the new successes which the Mozambique people have been achieving in the struggle for the construction of a new society.

Replying, Forbes Burnham expressed optimism for the success of the talks he has been holding with Mozambique officials, stressing that they had contributed to an even greater understanding between the two peoples. The Guyanese prime minister also praised Mozambique's support for the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people.

This morning Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, laid a wreath at the Mozambique heroes monument. He attended this ceremony in the company of Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent political and secretary of the central committee for the FRELIMO party's economic policy.

The Guyanese head of government last night attended a state dinner given in his honor by President Samora Machel. Addressing the distinguished guest during the banquet, President Samora Machel said: The Guyanese presence in Mozambique, particularly of its prime minister, represented the strength of mankind's resistance throughout history to slavery. We now see this reflected by the people of Guyana, who are the sons of slaves.

The Guyanese prime minister said in reply that his country had always supported liberation movements and that the purpose of his visit to Mozambique was to acquaint himself with the country, which had been the cradle of the liberation movement, which brought independence to Zimbabwe.

Members of the visiting delegation and of the Mozambique party and state leadership also attended the dinner.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ADDRESSES NATION, ANNOUNCES AMNESTY

LD220758 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1755 GMT 21 Apr 80 CA

[Text] Now here is a special message from the prime minister, Comrade Robert G. Mugabe.

[Begin Mugabe recording] Citizens of Zimbabwe: I greet you. Long live free Zimbabwe. Long live our independence. In my eve of independence broadcast, I stressed the need to bury the past and look to the future, and I said that our new mind must have a new vision, and our new heart a new love that spurns hate, and a new spirit that must unite and not divide. This is the human essence that must form the core of our political change and national independence.

It was in this spirit, therefore, that my cabinet made recommendations to the president, His Excellency The Rev Canaan Banana, for the granting of an amnesty to persons serving prison sentences who were not covered by the governor's amnesty. Acting on this recommendation, the president today has exercised the prerogative of mercy, and within the next few days some 9,000 prisoners will be released from jail throughout the country. At the same time, an additional remission of sentence has been granted to those prisoners who will not be released immediately.

To those being released, I would point out that this amnesty must not be construed as condonation of their criminal acts, or as a licence to commit further acts of crime or violence, but rather to take this chance to mend their ways.

Whilst the majority of Zimbabweans have responded magnificently to my earlier calls for responsibility and conciliation, manifest in the spectacular celebrations we have all witnessed and enjoyed countrywide, it is regrettably apparent that certain elements of the population persist in commiting acts of lawlessness and violence. It is my duty therefore to take this opportunity to warn such elements that my government will be taking the sternest possible measures to deal with offenders, and that my warning this evening should be taken as final.

Before I close, I would like to say a few words about our independence celebrations. The tributes that have been transmitted to me personally and that continue to pour into my office from all corners of the world bear ample testimony to their signal success. Understandably, it has been, for me, not only an occasion of great moment, but also one of pride and joy, as well as one of humility and emotion. It is fitting, therefore, that I extend my special thanks to everyone concerned in making the birth of our new nation of Zimbabwe a triumph.

And finally, my congratulations go to our various national sporting teams for their notable successes over the period of the celebrations, wearing for the first time the colours of Zimbabwe in international competition. Long live free Zimbabwe. Long live our independence. Good night. [end recording]

NIGERIA OFFERS $17 MILLION AID TO ZIMBABWE

LD191340 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Apr 80 CA

[Text] The president of Nigeria, Mr Shagari, and the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last night held talks on matters of mutual interest. During the talks the Nigerian president gave a pledge of more than 17 million U.S. dollars to Zimbabwe, for the purpose of establishing an institution for manpower training. The program, says the Nigerian liaison office in Salisbury, will include training of Zimbabweans in Zimbabwe and in Nigeria. The two leaders have also reached agreement on bilateral cooperation and other forms of assistance from Nigeria.

The Nigerian president also said at the meeting between the two leaders that Nigeria is to establish a high commission in Salisbury with immediate effect. In the meantime the Nigerian high commissioner in Gaborone, Botswana, will act as the high commissioner to Zimbabwe, pending the arrival of the substantive high commissioner.

JAPANESE ENVOY MEETS BANANA, ANNOUNCES AID

●W200455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 19, KYODO--Sadanori Yamanaka, Japan's special envoy to the independence ceremony of Zimbabwe, held here Friday, has conveyed Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's personal letter of congratualtions during his meeting with President Canaan Banana and other leaders. The Japanese envoy revealed to them Japan's decision to offer about $2 million grant aid to the new African country.

President Banana told Yamanaka that he expected much from Japan in respect to technological and economic assistance. With the sending of the special envoy, Japan has virtually recognized Zimbabwe, former British colony of Rhodesia. But since an exchange of documents and other procedural preparations have been delayed, the opening of the Japanese Embassy here is expected late this year at the earliest.

The United States has already established its embassy here and Britain has also opened its high commissioner (ambassador) office. China and the Soviet Union are expected to open their embassies soon.

MUGABE RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PMAC DELEGATION

LD211220 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 20 Apr CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, held a meeting this morning in Salisbury with the Ethiopian delegation which attended the Zimbabwe independence celebrations. The delegation was led by the secretary general of the PMAC, Comrade Capt Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, and included the minister of foreign affairs and current chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis; chief of protocol of the PMAC, Comrade Maj (Fiseya Yeda); acting head of the Africa and Middle East division, Comrade (Wesson Lesha); and head of the information division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Comrade (Atu Teswayi). Among the topics discussed was the consolidation of relations between the two governments, relations which were forged between the Ethiopian revolutionary government and ZANU-PF when the latter was still waging the war of liberation against colonialism in Zimbabwe.